12 PAGES

Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 16 VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1892. NO. 89

USE LONDON HOSPITAL COUGH CURE AT COCHRANE & MUNN'S

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who has imported the finest stock of

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THE PRICES ARE NOT DIRT CHEAP,

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The entire stock of Clothing and Gents' Furnishings will be sold at cost for cash, as the business must be closed out at an early date.

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Dated the 25th March, 1892. mh26-tf

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WELLS, FARGO & COMP'Y

THEIR CHARTER GRANTED

The British Columbia Southern Bill Passed Through the Railway Committee.

Ernest Albert Macdonald to be Court-Martialled on a Charge of Treason.

The Commander of the Militia Insists on the Need of Making Improvements.

OTTAWA, April 9.—At the meeting of the railway committee yesterday the bills granting charters to the British Columbia Southern Railway Company and the Alberta Railway and Coal Company, to build through the Crow's Nest Pass, were considered. These applications have been standing over for two or three years. Last year charters were refused on the ground that the Canadian Pacific Railway claimed that there was room for only one line of rails throughout this pass. The Government gave them until this session to show this. They have failed to do so. Ex-Judge Clarke, solicitor for the company, was present yesterday and asked when the British Columbia Southern bill was called that it be postponed until Shaughnessy and some other officers and directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway should be present. Mr. Prior said that if Shaughnessy were present no new light could be thrown on the bill. Mr. Clarke and the secretary were present, and they could throw all the light that was necessary on the matter. Last year the bill was held over by the opposition of the C. P. R. Company, who held that there was only room for one line of rails, but it had been discovered that there was accommodation for three or four. If this legislation were not granted, the land grant given by the Provincial Government to the road would lapse. British Columbia was in favor of the bill. He insisted on the bill going on, and this was finally agreed to. Mr. Haggart said the Government would not object to the charter if a clause was allowed to be inserted to the effect that nothing in the bill would provide against the application of any other company for a charter or the building or running of any other line of railway through this pass. This clause, which will prevent a monopoly being given the company over this pass, was accepted, and the bill was, as amended, adopted. The Alberta Railway & Coal Company will also be granted a charter with a similar clause inserted in it.

The application of Mr. J. A. M. Aikens, Winnipeg, son of the ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, for a divorce, was favorably reported on by the Senate committee yesterday. The wife of Mr. Aikens was the daughter of the late Mr. McLelan, Minister of Finance and ex-Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia. The charge is bigamy and desertion. Mrs. Aikens is now married to one Blanchard, a Nova Scotian, and is living in New Hampshire.

Mr. Corbould introduced a bill in the House yesterday to incorporate the Burrard Inlet Tunnel and Bridge Company, which was read the first time.

The annual report of the Minister of Militia, which has just been brought down, recommends the appointment of a commission to act with Major General Herbert in enquiring into the defences and fortifications of Canada, and to report at an early date. General Herbert in his report says the militia force of Canada contains the organized elements of a strong national force. The men are powerful in physique, intelligent, and eager to learn, but the organization department is horribly defective. He suggests radical reforms, that the city corps should organize on the same plan as the volunteers of England, and the rural corps like the militia. He advocates the gradual abolition of the Snider-Enfield rifles, and the substitution of the Martini-Henry. The infantry shows the greatest inferiority. The artillery is effective but its material is very deficient. The field battery is armed with excellent guns, but there is no reserve—not a spare gun wheel nearer than Woolwich. The Dominion does not possess a single modern gun. Of the armament of the Imperial Government a large portion cannot be mounted, and part cannot be fired. Those at Victoria, loaned by the Imperial Government, are not at present fit for service. General Herbert proposed to prepare a scheme of defence for Canada, an offer which the Government accepted. Work will be commenced without delay. It will include the protection of a land frontier of 4000 miles and certain Pacific Coast points, including Esquimalt.

The militia authorities have decided to order a court-martial in the case of Lieutenant Ernest Albert McDonald, charged with treason in favoring the annexation of Canada to the United States. The authorities were at first inclined to pass over the matter, but they say Macdonald's prominence as a candidate for the Ontario Legislature in Toronto makes this course unwise.

Sir John Thompson has entered claims in the Exchequer Court to the amount of over half a million dollars against the Connollys and Thomas McGreevy, the contractors.

New Westminster Notes.

NEW WESTMINSTER, April 9.—Geo. McLean was sent up for three months for breaking the door of Annie Brown, a klootchman, and forcing her to drink whiskey. Charles Sullivan, while drunk, broke in the door of a private house and was fined $20, or two months' hard labor. Daniel Matheson imbibed too freely and thrashed Officer Douglass for which he got one month.

A fracas at a disreputable house, run by Lena Grant, was settled out of court. The Grant woman failed to appear against Frank Plant, charged with robbing her of a watch and diamond ring and with assault.

HON. WILFRID LAURIER.

A Sketch of the Liberal Leader's Life----A Pure Politician.

The Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, Q.C., the leader of the Liberal party, was born at St. Lin, L'Assomption, Que., on Nov. 24, 1841. He is descended from a family that was among the first settlers in the French province, and after receiving a thorough education studied for the law in the office of Hon. R. Laflamme.

He was called to the bar in 1865, and in 1880 was made a Q.C. Hon. Mr. Laurier from a very early age took a deep interest in public questions, and was resolved, when the first opportunity offered, to seek a seat in the legislature. With this object in view he gave his attention to literature and journalism. He was an earnest advocate of temperance and was a delegate to the Dominion Prohibitory Convention, held in Montreal in 1875. At the general election of 1871 he was elected to the Quebec Legislative Assembly, for Drummond and Arthabaska. In 1874 he resigned in order to contest the same constituency for the House of Commons. In the provincial parliament his record had been excellent. He was known to be a sincere, upright and well-informed public man, and had proved himself a genuine Liberal in the truest and best sense of the word; so when he came to ask his constituents to send him to a wider sphere of usefulness they did not refuse him. On taking his seat in the House of Commons his brilliant abilities and high character were at once acknowledged. Sir John A. Macdonald, through the notorious Pacific Railway scandal, was in opposition, and the Hon. Alex. Mackenzie—whose life is now drawing to a close—was the leader of the Government. Mr. Laurier was invited to enter the Cabinet, and was sworn in as a member of the Privy Council in September, 1877, taking the portfolio of Inland Revenue. He fell at the Liberal Waterloo in 1878, but shortly afterwards was returned for Quebec east. On the retirement of Hon. Ed. Blake in 1887 from the leadership of the Liberal party, Hon. Mr. Laurier was unanimously chosen as his successor. He is calm and reasonable, and always receives respect and attention when he rises in the House, and has always something to say on such occasions. He speaks with a very pure French accent, and in either French or English is one of the most fluent orators in Canada. He is, however, what is far better—an honest man and a pure politician.

THE MODUS VIVENDI.

Secretary Blaine Talks---Instructions to the U. S. Cruisers

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Secretary Blaine said to-day, in response to an enquiry on the subject, that an agreement had not been finally concluded with the British Government in regard to a modus vivendi in Behring Sea pending settlement by arbitration of the jurisdictional rights of the United States in those waters. He declined, however, to say anything in regard to the condition of the negotiations. The departure of the President from the city at this time is regarded as especially significant, in view of the statement attributed to him that he would not go away until the question of vivendi had been settled one way or the other. It is believed that an agreement has practically been reached by the president and British minister, and that the basis of agreement has been communicated to Lord Salisbury for his action. As it is not likely that the British premier will dispose of the matter for several days, the president probably thought he could avail himself of the interval for a few days' recreation. The agreement partly concluded is said to be substantially the same as the modus vivendi of last year, and that expires on the 24th proximo.

Active preparations are being made in the navy and treasury departments for the dispatch of vessels to Behring Sea. The vessels to be used in this service will be the revenue steamers Rush, Bear, Corwin and Albatross and the warships Ranger, Adams and Mohican, and possibly the Charleston, Baltimore or Yorktown. These arrangements are being made in anticipation of a favorable conclusion of negotiations for a modus vivendi, which will include active co-operation on the part of the British navy.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The sailing instructions to the U.S. vessels that will cruise in Behring Sea, this year, have been practically completed at the State Department, and were, this morning, submitted to a conference of United States officials at the Navy Department. There were present Secretary Tracy, Commodore Ramsay, Gen. J. W. Foster and Mr. Edward O'Brien, Commissioner of Navigation for the Treasury Department. The instructions were considered with great care. Prior to this conference at the Navy Department, Secretary Blaine had a conference at his house with Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Minister on the same subject.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9. — The United States steamer Adams came down from the Mare Island navy yard early yesterday. She will remain here about a week, when she will leave for Behring Sea.

RAVACHOL'S GRIM JOKE.

An Innocent Banana Mistaken by the Crowd for a Deadly Dynamite Cartridge.

The University Boat Race Won by the Oxford Crew To-Day in Very Fast Time.

Patrick Egan Declines to Accept Either the Paris or the Pekin Ministry.

PARIS, April 9.—At his examination yesterday, Ravachol, the anarchist, played a joke on the crowd in the court room which had a startling effect. During the proceedings he suddenly produced an article of cylindrical shape, which had the appearance of a dynamite cartridge. He explained to the crowd that it was an infernal machine, and as he was tired of life he intended to blow himself and all others in the building to pieces. At the same time he made a motion as if to put the object in the midst of the crowd. There was a stampede by the alarmed spectators, and the judge and clerk of the court fled from the room to the corridor and sought places of safety. They refused to return until assured that there was no danger. The article which looked like a cartridge proved to be a banana. It was stated to-day by Ravachol's attorney that the former had made a confession, although innocent, in order to shield his comrades.

MADRID, April 9.—The Minister of Justice has stated to the provincial authorities that all fomenters of disturbances and all persons advocating socialist principles in any manner must be treated with the greatest severity. The possessors of bombs or other explosives convicted of an intention to use them will be punished with penal servitude for life. The authorities were ordered to break up all socialist meetings.

VIENNA, April 9.—The alarm occasioned by the frequency of incendiary fires continues. Five have occurred within a week. It is hinted that the fires are the work of anarchists, who have decided to use fire instead of dynamite.

A Murderer Guillotined.

PARIS, April 9.—Lieut. Anasty, the murderer of Brons Dellard, was executed this morning at fifteen minutes after 5 o'clock. A crowd was waiting around Roquette prison for two nights. The officials entered the cell at five o'clock to notify Anasty of his approaching execution and found him fully prepared for death, awake and almost ready to go the guillotine, having had a previous unofficial intimation of the hour. He dressed himself without assistance, and made confession to Abbe Validir, who has been his spiritual attendant since his condemnation. Anasty was prepared for the scaffold by M. D'Iblete, the noted Paris executioner, and his aides. Anasty, ghastly pale, but with a firm step walked to the guillotine. He submitted quietly to the executioner and the knife did its work swiftly and thoroughly. Everything was over at 5:35 o'clock. The father of Anasty claimed the body with a view of having a special examination to prove the murderer suffered from cerebral troubles. The authorities, however, refused to permit a special post mortem examination to be held.

Charged With Murder.

WAUPACA, Wis., April 9.—At last four arrests have been made in the Mead murder case upon the indictment returned by the grand jury. The men under arrest are Alfred L. Lee, member of the legislature, Sam Stout, Alfred Pell and David Holmes, all of this city. Stout is charged with being principal in the murder, and Lee, Pell and Holmes as accessories. Lee is charged with being accessory after the fact and with having had knowledge of the crime since Nov. 2, 1890. Mead was a banker, who was shot and killed in his bank in October, 1882. The murderer took $10,000 in bonds and $20,000 in money. For ten years the crime has been a factor in the social, political and religious life of this community. It has been whispered that several leading citizens committed the murder. The town has been divided into factions, and the arrests are the result of ward work by a special grand jury. Tab. Pryor has been arrested at Rhinelander as a principal. He is a commission merchant and lived here at the time. The mystery is in a fair way to be solved.

The Valparaiso Victims.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—There are at least three victims of the recent outrages on American sailors at Valparaiso whom the doctors regard as hopelessly ruined in health by Chilean cruelty. Patrick Shealds, sailor on the steamer Keweenaw, who was beaten during the Valparaiso excitement, was examined yesterday by marine surgeons, as his condition seems to grow worse slowly. The surgeons discovered that there is a clot of blood on his spinal column and pressure of the skull upon his brain, which produce relaxation of the muscles and nerves of the neck. Sailor Davidson of the Baltimore, who was cut in 12 places had to be removed from the war ship on Thursday to Island Hospital as he is a complete wreck. Shields, the baker's assistant on the Baltimore, who was paralyzed, has not left the hospital since his arrival from Chile.

Minister Egan's Decision.

VALPARAISO, April 9.—United States Consul McCreery stated to-day that Minister Patrick Egan has been offered by Secretary of State Blaine the appointment of minister either to Paris or to Pekin. Mr. Egan, so Mr. McCreery states, after thinking over the matter declined both offers. He did not want to go to Paris on the ground that it was too expensive. His objection to Pekin was the distance.

It has been decided by the president of the chamber of deputies that he will not call a session of that body for the consideration of matters relative to the accusations against the late President Balmaceda's ministers. The Senate will meet for that purpose, however, during the latter part of this month. The railway between Huanchoca and Oruro, Bolivia, will be opened for traffic on April 16th.

The Dark Blue Won.

LONDON, April 9.—Oxford won the university boat race on the Thames today, beating Cambridge by four lengths. The start was made exactly at 12:15, and Oxford's time was 19 minutes 21 seconds. This time beats the record, the nearest to it being that of Cambridge in 1887, which was 19 minutes 35 seconds. Outside of that and the present race no crew has ever gone below 20 minutes 5 seconds, the time made by Oxford in 1889.

A Rough Voyage.

LONDON, April 9.—The British bark Barqua, from San Francisco, arrived at Crookhaven. She had a stormy voyage and had to throw overboard a hundred tons of cargo, besides losing her maintop gallant sail and her bulwarks in the gale.

NANAIMO NEWS.

The Lord Bishop of Columbia's Visit.--Drowning Accident at Comox.

NANAIMO, April 9.—The Bishop of Columbia completed the important work which he came here to undertake yesterday. The services at Wellington and Cedar district were most impressive and in honor of the occasion the sacred edifices had been tastefully decorated by the deft fingers of the ladies. Flowers were strewn around in great profusion and their manifold colors lent beauty to the scene. At Wellington there were eleven candidates confirmed and six at Cedar. His lordship delivered an address to the confirmed, respecting the origin of the rite, its spiritual and apostolic authority and the development of the higher and spiritual life.

UNITED WORKMEN.

At the meeting of Nanaimo Lodge No. 53, A.O.U.W., Messrs. W. Wolfe, M. Bate, sr., and Charles Horth were elected as representatives to attend the convention to arrange for the institution of the Grand lodge. Mr. J. Hilbert was elected as an alternative representative should any of the three first elected be unable to attend.

AN ACCIDENT.

Dan Galbraith met with an accident at the saw mills on Thursday, just as he was about to quit for the day, by running a stick of wood right through the palm of his hand. The accident will lay him off from work for some time.

FOUND DROWNED.

The dead body of George Gibbs, a Virginian, was found by Indians at Comox on the 3rd inst. Gibbs was a coal trimmer, and a noted whiskey drinker. He left Union on the 24th of March in an open canoe with three bottles of whiskey, and was not seen again till his dead body was found. No inquest was held.

VANCOUVER NEWS.

Bald Headed Men Give Evidence--A New Legal Firm.

VANCOUVER, April 9.—Messrs. Armstrong, Eckstein and Gaynor, of Westminster, are opening a law office here. Mr. Armstrong will be in charge.

At the Trades and Labor council meeting the case of Alderman Gavin, who went out as conductor during the C.P.R. strike, was discussed at great length. It was finally decided to have written statements from each side. A report unfavorable to the employment of sailors on ships in place of longshoremen, who make a living in that way, was received and adopted.

The Vancouver and Westminster rifle teams have a match at Geo. Black's to-day for a purse of $30.

In the case of Craigilend vs. McGillivray yesterday for breach of contract and fraudulent representations respecting the qualities of a hair restorer, the jury returned a verdict for $400 damages. The large number of bald headed witnesses present to testify to the restorer being no good created great mirth.

Hetherington Acquitted.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—A cablegram was received at the Navy Department to-day from Commander J. R. Bartlett, of the United States ship Marion, announcing the acquittal by the consular court at Yokohama, Japan, yesterday of Lieut. J. H. Hetherington, U.S. navy, of the murder of Gower Robinson. This action is final, and Hetherington cannot again be tried for the same crime in any other court. It will be recalled that Robinson was a wealthy Englishman and after repeated warnings was killed by Lieutenant Hetherington about two months ago for being too attentive to the latter's wife, who was formerly of Wilmington, Del. The news of Hetherington's discharge was received with marked evidence of satisfaction in naval circles.

Introduced His Wife.

COLUMBUS, April 9.—When the Grand Opera Company, while playing a week's engagement here, finished its rehearsal this morning, Thos. A. Pearce introduced Miss Edith Mason, the primadonna, to the company as his wife. The singers were paralyzed, so they say. Miss Mason was also surprised by her husband's action, as he had not informed her what he intended to do, and they had agreed to keep the marriage secret for several months. They were married last Wednesday afternoon at Trinity Church.

Cold Weather in Illinois.

CHICAGO, April 9.—Snow fell here for a short time this morning, with a strong cold wind blowing. At Bloomington it has been snowing steadily since 9 o'clock last night. The temperature is below freezing point. Reports from Ramsay and other places say cold weather prevails.

GERMAN POLITICS.

Prominent Ministers Wish to Retire From Office for Various Causes.

BERLIN, April 7.—The adjournment of the landtag to-day without having made an appropriation for the salary of the new minister president of Prussia shows that the Cabinet crisis is still acute. The Independents and members of the left wing of the Liberals say that the Government virtually acknowledges that the separation of the chancellorship from the minister president was only a temporary makeshift.

The Government, they say, in view of the Radical and Liberal opposition to the separation, intends to unite the offices in the future in the incumbency of Count Bothen von Eulenberg, and, therefore, avoided the excitement incidental upon a needless debate on the proposed appropriation.

It is an open secret that Count von Caprivi is determined to retire. His pride has been galled by the taunts of the Liberals in the reichstag since the appointment of Eulenburg, and he has shown himself to be only half-hearted in the defense of the Emperor's course. In the recent emergency, just before the adjournment of the reichstag, he remarked to Herr von Levetzow:

"I have little heart for these sham battles."

The Chancellor's journey to Carlsbad and his announcement that he is suffering from overwork are regarded as the prelude to his retirement. Few ministers have left the Prussian cabinet in the last five years without similar advance notices.

Caprivi's interview with Kalnoky at Carlsbad will probably be one of the last negotiations of his career as chancellor. These negotiations, it is said, will concern the recognition of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, earnestly desired by Austria, as well as the threatening attitude of Russia on the border.

Another sick man in the emperor's cabinet is the Minister of War, General Von Kallenborn. His illness is said to be diplomatic and due to his inability to defend ably the army reform plan of the emperor to be introduced before the reichstag next winter. He has shown himself to be a poor figure in parliament and in view of the uncertainty of a government majority an abler speaker will take his place. The most likely candidate is said to be Lieutenant General Von Blume, commander of the eighth division in Erfurt.

A CASE OF "CONTEMPT."

Four Englishmen "Called to the Bar" of the House of Commons.

LONDON, April 7.—Mr. J.W. Maclure, Conservative member of Parliament for Southeast Lancashire, and James Buckley and William Hawkins, all three directors, and John Connacher, manager of the Cambrian railroad, were brought to the bar of the House of Commons to-day to answer the charge of having attempted to intimidate a witness named Hood, an employe of the Cambrian Railway Company, on account of evidence given before the Royal Labor Commission regarding the working hours of the railway servants.

Hood was a station agent on the Cambrian line and the evidence he gave regarding the working hours was not palatable, either to his own superiors or to railway managers in general. The Cambrian directors seized the earliest pretext for getting rid of Hood, who was dismissed without any just cause, as he claims. Besides being discharged Hood was reproved in language that left no doubt as to the motive for his discharge and which amounted to a notice to other railway servants that if they gave similar testimony they would soon be looking for work elsewhere.

Hood complained to the parliamentary committee, before which he had testified, and was joined in his complaint by other representative of labor.

The committee after careful enquiry came to the conclusion that the testimony given by Hood was the cause of his discharge and reported to the House of Commons to that effect. Thereupon an order was issued for the appearance of the Cambrian directors and manager at the bar, on the charge of contempt of the House of Commons.

This is a serious offense and the culprits may be fined, admonished or reprimanded by the speaker, and may be committed by the House to Newgate prison or confined in the clock tower.

The sympathies of the Conservatives to-day were evidently with their accused fellow member, while the Liberals, and especially the Radicals, favored action that would give a warning to other employers.

The speaker explained the charge to the accused.

J. W. Maclure, M.P., declared, in behalf of himself and colleagues, that they had caused the dismissal of Hood purely from a sense of duty and without any purpose to intimidate witnesses. If they had unwittingly infringed on the privileges of the House they tendered their deepest regret and fullest apology.

Mr. Buckley expressed his entire concurrence with what Mr. Maclure had said.

The prisoners, as they are technically called, were then ordered to withdraw. Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, president of the Board of Trade, then arose and, amid laughter from the Liberal and Irish benches, said he thought the apology was ample, and moved that the speaker admonish the accused not to be guilty of such conduct again.

Thomas P. O'Connor, nationalist M. P. for Liverpool, moved that the apology offered by the inculpated directors be not accepted until Hood and others who had been dismissed from the service of the Cambrian railway company for giving testimony before a committee of the House had been reinstated.

This motion was followed by earnest and excited discussion, the House being crowded during the day.

Gladstone said that while sympathizing with the spirit of Mr. O'Connor's motion he thought the House would be unwise if it imposed such exacting terms. It was imperative to uphold the privilege of the House to make inquiries, such as were addressed to Hood concerning railway servants' hours of labor. Nevertheless the apology should be regarded as fairly meeting the case.

Several labor members disagreed with Gladstone, and Charles Fenwick, Liberal for Wansbeck division of Northumberland, advocated the adjournment of the debate to enable the directors to consider the question of compensation.

After a series of radical speeches upon Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's motion Balfour appealed to the house for a decision, on account of the pressure of more important matters. William Hunter, Liberal for North Aberdeen, continued the debate. James Allanson Pickton, Liberal for Leicester, moved an amendment providing that the directors compensate the men dismissed, and spoke at length on the necessity of defending a witness before the parliamentary commission against their employers. At the end of his speech Balfour moved the closure, which was carried—247 to 186.

Pickton's amendment was rejected by a vote of 245 to 195. The House then divided on Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's motion, Dr. Tanner, Nationalist, for Cork, shouting, "No humbug, no humbug," until the Speaker threatened to name him.

The motion was carried on a vote of 349 to 70 and the directors were called to the bar of the House and admonished.

The Speaker told them that the House had taken a lenient view of the offense, which was a very grave one. He hoped that the admonition would be a deterrent to them as well as to others.

The night was completely wasted so far as the Government was concerned.

THE DRAYTON-BORROWE CASE.

The "Friend" Goes on a Mysterious Visit to Europe.

NEW YORK, April 7.—A call late last night at the residence of Hallett Alsop Borrowe developed the information that Borrowe and Millbank, his second in the duel that was not fought with J. Coleman Drayton, have sailed for Europe on the Inman line steamer City of Paris, which left early in the day. The sudden and unexpected departure of Borrowe and Millbank at this time has caused general surprise.

HALLETT ALSOP BORROWE.

Millbank and Fox are the gentlemen who were to second Borrowe and Drayton in the duel which did not come off. Fox gave to the public the correspondence between the two principals, and Millbank came forward with a statement asserting the innocence of his friend and explaining that the duel was declared out of order by the "jury of honor." The chief reason of the "jury's" decision was the agreement between Drayton and his wife, part of which was as follows:—

"The wife has an income of thirty-five thousand dollars per annum, under all circumstances she retains one-half. She agrees that the other half be placed with trustees, $3000 of which shall be paid to the husband, and $12,000 to herself for maintenance of children; out of the monies she receives, wife to keep up establishment for husband and family. The husband's $5000 for his personal expenses, such as clothing, amusements, traveling, medical attendance, etc., Wife agrees, should she hold any verbal or written communication with Mr. H. A. Borrowe, that the $12,000 for children shall be paid to the husband, and he shall have control of same and children. Husband on his part agrees that for the $5000 he will go to Europe with his wife, and make his dwelling place there with her.

THE 'FAIR TRADERS."

A Riotous Meeting Held at Bradford Under the Auspices of the League.

LONDON, April 7.—The Fair Trade League, which advocates the return of England to the protective system, held a riotous meeting in St. George's Hall, in Bradford, this evening. Lord Masham, formerly Cunliffe Lister, a millionaire plush manufacturer, and the founder of the league, attempted to make the address of the evening. The rear of the hall and the gallery were packed with laborers and factory hands.

Lord Masham had hardly opened his mouth before the gallery began howling, and somebody threw a cabbage head on the platform. As Lord Masham proceeded, the hub-bub grew so that his voice was hardly audible.

Policemen were called and stationed in the gallery and at the rear of the hall and when they had restored order Lord Masham began praising the wisdom of the Americans in passing the McKinley Bill.

Groans and hisses almost drowned his voice. When he began advocating the passage of a similar bill by parliament, the uproar became uncontrollable. Three men were ejected and more policemen were summoned, but the mob howled without cessation.

After trying for 10 minutes to continue his address, Lord Masham sat down and Henry Bryon Reid, Conservative member for East Bradford, tried to speak. He is a woman suffrage man and was greeted with cries of "petticoat Reid," "no more McKinley," "three groans for Reid" and prolonged howling. He remained on his feet 20 minutes, during which his voice was heard only occasionally, and then gave up. The meeting was then dispersed by the police.

A Fashionable Drink.

Menier Chocolate is a fashionable drink. Did you ever try it? Send postal card for samples and directions to C. Alfred Chouillou, Montreal. *

The Latest.

Photographs on handkerchiefs, book marks, etc., will not break, wash out or fade, see samples at Jones & Co., 60 Yates street.

Get prices from Victoria Lithograph Company for lithograph work before placing your orders.

DEMON DEEMING.

He Claims to be a Moral Monstrosity and the Victim of Homicidal Impulses.

MELBOURNE, April 7.—Although the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Deeming, he has not altered his demeanor, and is jocular and insolent at times. Every day additional evidence is received showing that the man is entirely devoid of conscience, although his bravery is questioned, as his victims were women and children.

During the inquest yesterday, the coroner read a note signed "Lillie." The writer said the coroner must treat Deeming with great impartiality, for if he did not get justice the writer would take the coroner's life in open court. The letter is supposed to have been written by a crank or to be a hoax.

In spite of this semblance of ease, Deeming in periods of abstraction is visibly haggard. He has lost flesh, and his features are becoming pointed. The jail yards keep a close watch upon him all the time, for it is believed he will kill himself if he gets a chance. He studiously paid no attention to the evidence except at times when he laughed at certain statements that were made. A newspaper reporter was busily preparing a verbatim report of the proceeding, and the reporter of the Associated Press, who was present with the correspondents of other press associations, prepared his cable messages in the court room. After a time Deeming noticed the messengers of the cable company passing and repassing, and asked: "What have people abroad got to do with a murder committed here?"

When Miss Rounzeville, his Sydney fiancee, went to the table to sign her testimony, Deeming called to her, saying: "Katie, come to me." Miss Rounzeville paid not the slightest attention to him. In nearly every place that Deeming has been he has shown a really valuable collection of weapons of various types. At the inquest he produced a battle-axe and a knife which Sergeant Mullins said he thought might have inflicted the wounds that killed Mrs. Deeming.

In an interview which he had with his solicitor, Deeming supplied Mr. Lyle with abundant material for his defense at the coming trial. The facts which he gave dated from the time of his birth and include much information regarding his infancy. During his conversation with the solicitor, the prisoner remarked: "The world produces moral as well as physical monstrosities." The line of defense which will be adopted at the trial is probably that Deeming's nature received a malignant impress at his birth, which has marked all his actions during his life and has left him mentally incapable of overcoming the homicidal impulses with which he has been afflicted. In fact, that he was what the prisoner himself had described as a "moral monstrosity." After the coroner's jury found Deeming guilty of murdering his wife his trial was fixed for April 21.

No attempt will be made to deny that he has been guilty of any of the crimes attributed to him. The defence will be solely on the ground of insanity, and the greater the murders laid to his charge the better satisfied the defence will be. There is and will be no denial that he is Jack the Ripper, and that he committed several, if not all, of the crimes laid to the charge of that mysterious assassin. The Government will be asked to pay the expenses of Deeming's witnesses from England, as his relations are very poor. It is not expected that any one will be willing to contribute money to aid in exonerating him. The cost of this to the Victoria authorities will be very great, and they are not pleased at the prospect. Deeming appears to be losing his mental and physical strength, and shows every sign of breaking down under the strain.

LONDON, April 7.—A dressmaker living in the east end of London has recognized the portrait of Deeming as that of a man who courted her under the name of Lawson in the autumn of 1888. She says they were walking together on the night of September 29, and parted from each other at 11 o'clock. The following morning the shockingly mutilated bodies of the women Stride and Eddowes were found in the Whitechapel district. The next day the dressmaker and Lawson heard about the murders, and the latter inadvertently said: "Look at the time. I could not have committed the murders." He immediately disappeared, and she has not seen him since.

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TENDERS.

TENDERS FOR THE ERECTION OF A brick or stone Presbyterian Church in Nanaimo, B. C., will be received by Mr. Alexander Shaw, secretary of building committee, up to 6 o'clock p.m., 25th inst. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Plans and specifications will be open for inspection at Mr. Thomas McConnan's bookstore, Fort street, Victoria, from the 15th to the 25th inst.
ap6-td

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Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Passenger Daily.	No. 3 Passenger Sat. and Sun.	Miles from Wellington.
COING SOUTH. READ UP.			
VICTORIA	Ar. 12.25 p.m.	5.05 p.m.	73
ESQUIMALT	" 12.30	5.51	77
GOLDSTREAM	" 12.40	6.04	76
SHAWNIGAN LAKE	" 12.55	6.19	63
COBBLE HILL	" 1.05	6.29	57
McPHERSON'S	" 1.10	6.34	52
KOKSILAH	" 1.17	6.41	45
DUNCANS	" 1.27	6.51	38
SOUTH END	" 1.37	7.01	33
CHEMAINUS	" 1.55	7.19	23
NANAIMO	Ar. 2.15	7.40	6
	Dp. 3.00	8.30	
WELLINGTON	Ar. 3.20	8.50	0

STATIONS.	No. 2 Passenger Daily.	No. 4 Passenger Sat. and Sun.	Miles from Victoria.
COING NORTH. READ DOWN.			
VICTORIA	Dp. 8.00 a.m.	2.30 p.m.	1
ESQUIMALT	" 8.14	2.44	4
GOLDSTREAM	" 8.19	2.49	11
SHAWNIGAN LAKE	" 8.34	3.04	28
COBBLE HILL	" 8.57	3.27	34
McPHERSON'S	" 9.04	3.34	39
KOKSILAH	" 9.11	3.41	46
DUNCANS	" 9.21	3.51	53
SOUTH END	" 9.31	4.01	58
CHEMAINUS	" 9.49	4.19	68
NANAIMO	Ar. 10.09	4.40	83
	Dp. 11.30		
WELLINGTON	Ar. 12.14 p.m.		

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THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor Gives His Assent to Four Bills.

The Bill Creating the Legislature an Unjudicial Court is Made Law.

Mr. Grant Raises a Point of Order on the Columbia & Kootenay Railway Bill.

FRIDAY, April 8, 1892.

Mr. Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Kitchen rose to a question of privilege. He understood the Game Bill was killed, and he asked Mr. Speaker if it could be placed on the orders. Mr. Speaker answered that he thought it could. He would give a decision later on.

Mr. Beaven presented a report of the select committee to enquire into the circumstances in connection with the refusal of an application of the Bishop of New Westminster to purchase a piece of crown lands, which was received.

The Premier presented returns asked for by the House of correspondence between Mr. Vantreight and the educational department, and expressed a desire that the returns be not printed as there was matter in the correspondence which was calculated to do some one an injustice.

RAILWAY LAND SUBSIDY

The House went into committee on the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway Land Subsidy bill, Mr. Keith in the chair. When section 7 was reached Mr. Semplin expressed his opinion that it was time the House took into consideration the question of the advisability of exempting any property from taxes. He was of the opinion that all property should contribute alike to the revenue of the country.

Mr. McKenzie also expressed objection to the system of exempting lands and moved that clause 6, proposing to exempt the lands given the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway be struck out.

Hon. Mr. Robson expressed a dislike to speak of the value of lands in the province, but this motion made it necessary for him to say some of the lands were of no value. If these lands were subject to taxation they would be sold for taxes, as they were of no economic value. The sale value of the lands was to enable the company to raise money. To strike out this clause would be to destroy the usefulness of the bill.

Mr. Semlin said if these lands were of no economic value, only to finance on, the House was asked to commit a fraud.

Mr. McKenzie objected to the principle of exempting the land when owned by a company, and taxing it as soon as a private individual purchased it.

The amendment was voted down and the bill was reported without amendment, read a third time and passed.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Beaven rose to a question of privilege. The Colonist, of the 8th inst., reported him as making a speech on Mr. Nason's bill to amend the Liquor Regulation Act, when he had not an opportunity to utter a syllable on the question owing to the carrying of the previous question.

The Premier suggested that the Colonist reporter might be a mind reader.

Mr. Beaven said he must be a very poor one, as he did not believe the liquor act was giving so great satisfaction as the reporter credited him with stating. He had reliable information to the effect that suburban saloons were doing a rushing business on Sunday. He did not know if this was the fault of the Government or not.

The Attorney-General said the provincial police were doing all in their power to see that the law was enforced and while it was on the statutes it would be enforced.

THE MINERAL BILL.

The adjourned committee on the Mineral Bill was resumed, Mr. Booth in the chair.

Mr. Kellie thought clause 2, proposing to strike out a number of clauses in the present Mineral Act, should be explained. The act as it stood was very good, and he would oppose any change at present. He proposed that the bill before the House be left over for a year, and moved that the committee rise.

Col. Baker said the bill proposed several important changes, which were urged upon him by miners in his district. The manner of laying out mining claims was the principal amendment, and the method proposed was approved of by the mining committee.

Mr. Cotton explained that the principal change was in the method of locating claims. It was proposed to adopt the side line system. The open system used at present led to litigation.

Mr. Kellie did not object to the side line system of locating and withdrew his motion.

On motion of Col. Baker section 2 was held over for further consideration.

BILLS MADE LAW.

His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Nelson entered the House at 3 o'clock, and in the name of Her Majesty gave assent to the following bills:—Act to enter into agreemsnt to settle fishermen in the province; Act to encourage deep sea fisheries; Legislative Assembly bill; Act to grant land subsidy to the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway bill.

THE MINERAL BILL AGAIN.

The adjourned committee on the Mineral bill was resumed, when Mr. Kellie proposed to make an amendment by striking out section 8 of the Mining Act of 1891.

Col. Baker objected to this being made other than at the end of the bill.

Mr. Speaker decided that the proper way to make the amendment would be as suggested by Col. Baker, or on report, and Mr. Kellie withheld his amendment for report.

Section 10 to amend section 26 of the Mineral Act by striking out all the words after "purchase," in the third line thereof, and by substituting the following:—"but a free miner shall be entitled to locate and record additional claims on separate veins or lodes, in each mining division, provided, always, that he shall obtain and record a certificate of work for each prior located claim in such mining division before locating another claim," caused considerable discussion.

Col. Baker proposed to amend the clause by adding the words "not exceeding four," after the word "lodes."

Mr. Kellie objected to this limitation of the number of claims a prospector could locate. It would paralyze prospecting in the country.

Col. Baker finally withdrew his amendment, and Mr. Kellie's motion to strike out the clause was put and carried.

Dr. Milne thought it would be as well to strike out the whole bill. Last year $2800 had been paid a commission to prepare a bill, which was said to be all that was needed.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved that section 10 be reconsidered. To kill it was practically to kill the mining industry. As the law stood at present prospectors could take up any number of claims. They could stake out the whole country and place what price they pleased on their locations, thus shutting out bona fide miners. Section 10 would allow prospectors to take up all the claims they wanted, provided they could produce certificates to show they had done the necessary work in one claim before taking up another.

Mr. Kellie said if this clause was passed it would keep prospectors out of the mining districts. It was these men who brought the mineral wealth of the Province into notice. Not 3 per cent. of the claims located ever amounted to anything, and if prospectors were required to develope every discovery they made before they took up another they would work a season on every location.

Mr. Rogers supported the motion to reconsider. Mr. Kellie, he said, by his opposition showed he did not know much about quartz mining.

Mr. Kellie retorted that it was evident Mr. Rogers did not know any more about quartz mining than a horse did about astronomy.

The motion to reconsider the clause carried, and the clause passed as introduced in the bill. The committee then rose and reported the bill complete as amended.

THE GAME BILL DEAD.

Mr. Speaker gave his decision that the report of the committee of the whole on the Game Bill having been negatived, the bill disappeared from the orders of the day. Unless a new motion was made the bill could not be again placed on the orders.

HIGHWAYS BILL.

On report the Highways Bill was adopted, and read a third time and passed.

SURREY DEBENTURES BILL.

The Surrey Debentures Bill, on report was amended to correct clerical errors. The report was adopted as amended, and the bill read a third time and passed.

ESQUIMALT WATER BILL.

The Esquimalt Water Bill was also slightly amended on report, and the bill read a third time and passed.

SHORT LINE RAILWAY.

The New Westminster & Vancouver Short Line Railway was taken up in committee, Mr. Croft in the chair.

The Attorney-General moved to amend section 4 to provide that the company should not have the power to operate their road by electric power.

Mr. Brown opposed the amendment.

Hon. Mr. Davie explained that if this amendment were not inserted the railway would be empowered to enter into competition with the Vancouver & Westminster Tramway. He was under the impression that the Honorable member for Westminster city was the innocent tool of some tricksters who wished to injure the tramway he refered to.

Mr. Brown repudiated the insinuation of the Attorney-General, who he said appeared to be the tool of the tramway company, in the interests of which he even appeared before the private bills committee.

The bill was amended as prepared by the Attorney-General, and was so reported to the House.

The report was adopted and read a third time and passed.

The House then rose for refreshment.

EVENING SESSION.

The Speaker took the chair at 8 o'clock.

The report on the Victoria City bill was considered when after some amendments by the Hon. Mr. Beaven, its further consideration was adjourned till the next sitting of the House.

SUMAS RECLAMATION BILL.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the Sumas Reclamation bill. Mr. Semlin in the chair.

A new clause was added to the effect that the company be required to deposit to the order of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council within one month after the passage of the act the sum of $5000 or give bonds to that amount satisfactory to the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council as security that they will commence work within six months after the passage of the act and vigorously carry on the work to completion, such amount to be refunded or such bond to be discharged if the work has been so commenced and such amount to be forfeited and become a part of the consolidated revenue of the province if work has not been so commenced.

The committee rose and reported the bill complete with amendments.

LAND SURVEYORS' BILL.

Mr. Martin moved the second reading of the Land Surveyors' bill.

Hon. Mr. Beaven objected to the limitation which required that, in order to make a survey valid, the surveyor must be a British surveyor.

Mr. Hunter thought it absurd that engineers of much experience, who had served an apprenticeship and had mastered and become conversant with all the details of his profession, should be forbidden to make surveys in the province. He had no objection to requiring that engineers who came here should have to serve one year under a provincial land surveyor.

Hon. Mr. Vernon explained that certain gentlemen had come here and made representations which had led to their being placed on the roll of Provincial Land Surveyors, but that they had not come up to expectations. A man might be a competent civil engineer and still be utterly unable to survey a piece of land. There was as much difference between a surveyor and a civil engineer as there was between a surgeon and a medical man. It was necessary for the protection of the public that lands should be accurately surveyed.

The bill was then read a second time.

THE BREEDING STOCK BILL.

The House went into committee of the whole on the bill to amend the Breeding Stock Act, Mr. Hunter in the chair.

Confusion prevailed and after 20 minutes conversation the committee rose and reported progress.

COLUMBIA AND KOOTENAY RAILWAY.

The House went into committee of the whole on the Columbia and Kootenay Railway Bill, Mr. Sword in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved to amend section 2 to read as follows: 2. Section 14 of the said act is hereby amended by inserting after the word "Columbia" in the sixth line thereof the following words, "and a line of railway from a point at or near the aforesaid Columbia and Kootenay Railway crosses the Slocan River and making a junction therewith, thence along the bank of Slocan River and the shore of Slocan Lake to a point at or near the north end of Slocan Lake, and thence to a point on the Upper Arrow Lake at or near the mouth of the Na-Kusp Creek, and from thence to Revelstoke.

Mr. Grant rose to a point of order. It was well known, he said, that the promoters of the bill were the Canadian Pacific Railway. Regarding its merits he would have something to say at the proper time, but at present he would merely raise a point of order on the admissibility of an amendment of the kind proposed by the hon. the Attorney-General. It was proposed by the amendment to extend the line to Revelstoke, a distance of 60 miles and yet only two days' notice had been given. It had not come before the railway committee, which was supposed to be constituted to look after such matters, nor yet had it been referred to the private bills committee, whose duty it was to see that no private interests were injured. The amendment would give greater privileges than the bill itself. If such was to be a proper course of procedure in matters so important, then it might be possible for a bill to be introduced granting the privilege of extending a line six miles and, by giving two days' notice, make a further extension of 100 or 1000 miles.

Mr. Baker stated that it was quite true that it had not gone before the Railway Committee or the Private Bills Committee, and that only two days' notice had been given, but it should be remembered that the Canadian Pacific Company could, by their charter, build the line without applying to the Legislature.

Mr. Grant—"If the C.P.R. Company are the promoters and can build it without asking the consent of the Legislature, then there is no necessity for such a bill to be introduced."

Mr. Hunter was sorry that the point of order had been raised. In the Kootenay district were growing towns such as Kaslo and Nelson, all anxious to have an outlet. If the C.P.R. proposed to build a length of line double what they had intended to, why should an objection be raised? What was desired was that that district should have uninterrupted communication between the points mentioned instead of as it was now, partly by rail and partly by water.

Hon. Mr. Davie contended that he was acting quite within his rights, inasmuch as rule 56 of the Standing Rules and Orders was to the effect that "no important amendment can be given without two days' notice." If this were true, the converse of the proposition would also be true, namely, that by giving two days' notice an important amendment might be introduced.

Mr. Grant: "If the C.P.R. company have the power to build the line why do they not make Revelstoke their initial point and build south? He would insist on a ruling on his point of order.

Mr. Sword, the chairman, considered that it would be better to leave the matter to the decision of Mr. Speaker, and accordingly the committee rose for that purpose. On the point of order being stated.

Mr. Speaker was of the opinion that it was well taken, but would reserve his decision until to-day.

The Bill was therefore laid over until Monday.

SHERRIFS' SALE.

The House went into a committee of the whole on a Bill to amend the Sherrifs' Act, Mr. Mason in the chair.

The Bill provides for a sherif for the newly created judicial district of Vancouver, embracing Vancouver city and a portion of Westminster district, and shall come into operation on a day to be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council.

The committee rose and reported the Bill complete with amendments.

JURORS' BILL.

The House again went into committee of the whole on the Jurors' Bill, Mr. Rogers in the chair. The Bill provides for the altered situation arising from the formation of the newly created Vancouver judicial district.

The committe arose and reported the bill complete with amendments.

Hon. Mr. Robson moved that the House, at its rising, stand adjourned till 2 o'clock to-day. Carried.

And then the House adjourned at 11:20.

Successful remedies always find unscrupulous imitators. Ask your dealer for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and take no substitute. They are a never-failing blood builder and nerve tonic.

CANADIAN NOTES.

News by Mail and Wire From All Parts of the Dominion.

The Liberals have taken proceedings to contest the election of McMillan, M. P., for Vaudreuil.

Daniel Witt, who fought at Waterloo under Blucher, died in Wilberforce township yesterday.

The New Brunswick legislature was formally prorogued at Fredericton by the lieutenant-governor yesterday.

Xavier Tessier committed suicide by jumping from the bridge into the river at Wallaceburg. The body has been recovered.

The river Kaministiquia is showing unmistakable signs of breaking up. Navigation ought to be open at Fort William in ten days.

There will be no flood at Montreal this year, a channel having been forced through the ice at the foot of the harbor and the water is receding.

The Shamrock lacrosse club of Montreal has paid over the balance due on the land purchased at Mill End for its new grounds. The grounds cost $12,000.

A clergyman of the Lower St. Lawrence says the exodus of French Canadians is ten times greater than ever before. Whole concessions are said to be depopulated.

Among the items in the supplementary estimates presented to the Ontario Legislative Assembly is one to increase the salary of Hon. Oliver Mowat by $2,000, making it $7,000.

The Dominion Government will appeal to the Supreme Court from the decision of the Court of Appeal, holding that the Ontario Government has the right to pardon offenders convicted under its own acts.

It is stated that Hugh Sutherland, now in England, has about succeeded in getting capitalists to take hold of the Hudson's Bay railway scheme. The committee appointed to look into the matter has reported favorably.

The Methodist church transfer committee have made the following changes: H. L. Lovering, Toronto, to British Columbia; E. V. Smith, Niagara, to British Columbia. The latter is one of the most popular of the city preachers.

At the request of Lord Lorne, Onslow Ford, perhaps the most eminent English sculptor, has promised gratuitously to furnish designs for a monument to be erected in Toronto to the memory of the late Sir John Macdonald.

The Ontario government resolution granting to the Port Arthur, Duluth & Western Railway Company a cash subsidy of $3000 per mile for seven miles, $2000 per mile for three and one-half miles has been carried in the legislature.

A dispatch from Three Rivers says that the iron bridge of the Drummond railway over the Nicollet river on the south side of the St. Lawrence at St. Leonard has been carried away by high water and ice. Traffic on the road is suspended.

The dead body of a man named Hogg was found yesterday morning in the Queen's hotel barn at Seaforth. His skull and several ribs were fractured and his spinal column dislocated. There was nothing to show how these injuries were caused. Foul play is suspected.

The statement that the carpenters of Toronto would on May 2, join in with the five cities of the United States in demanding eight hours a day as a day's work is not true. The members of the local brotherhood say they are not sufficiently well organized to attempt any such movement.

Twelve hundred immigrants arrived in Winnipeg in the last two days, about half of them being British. Fifteen coaches proceeded to the territories and British Columbia. The officials at Winnipeg are advised that twenty-five families of Michigan farmers leave Detroit for Manitoba to-day.

The youngest son of Sir Hugh Allan, one of the founders of the Allan Line Steamship Company, having attained his majority, will, under the terms of his father's will, which bequeaths an estate valued at about $7,000,000, receive six-twentieths of the profits of the business. His two brothers, Brice J. and H. Montague, will receive each seven-twentieths.

The live stock exporters at Montreal are much incensed at the recent action of the Dominion Live Stock Association in passing a resolution condemning salesmen's agents in Montreal, and calling upon the salesmen in England and Scotland to withdraw their agents from this city. The Montreal men claim that the resolution is illegal and they intend to take action in the matter.

Le Sud, a Sorel newspaper, has followed La Patrie's example and declares for annexation. It says: "Recent political events, a union of the Anglo-Saxon element in all the provinces and all religious and political beliefs to strengthen the Tory party at Ottawa and to wipe out the French and Liberal elements, render the maintenance of our status any longer impossible and necessitates a confederation."

The Winnipeg Street Railway Company, now in operation, is making a strong fight before the private bills committee of the Manitoba legislature to prevent the passage of the bill incorporating the new Electric Street Railway Company, which recently made a contract with the city. There seems to be every prospect that the old company will succeed and that Winnipeg will have to do the best it can for ten years to come with the horse cars.

The latest railway project for tapping the Canadian Northwest is the Chicago & Assiniboia railway's proposed line, which will run from Chicago to the Missouri river, and thence via the recently incorporated Fort Madison line and Des Moines to Big Stone lake, and diagonally across Minnesota and Dakota to South Assiniboia. Where the terminus will be has not yet been stated, neither are the parties behind the scheme known. The capital stock is placed at $30,000,000. The principal office of the company is at Clinton, Iowa, and William E. William of Chicago is the president.

Dr. Fortin, who represented Montmagny in the Quebec local house up to 1881, died suddenly the other day at St. Thomas Montmagny.

Hon. S. H. Blake, indignant at the unworthy aspersions cast upon him at the city council meeting on Thursday night, has thrown up his brief for the city of Toronto in street railway matters.

The Empire's Montreal correspondent says he learns that the report to be presented at the annual meeting of the C.P.R R. Co. next month, will be by far the most favorable in the history of the road. He adds that one of the most important features of the company's transactions during the last three months, has been the tremendous jump in land sales, both in Manitoba and the Northwest. President Van Horn believes that if the present unprecedented demand for land continues the company will have no more land to sell east of Moose Jaw in two years.

In the Ontario Assembly yesterday the following bills received their third reading:—Respecting the town of Port Arthur; respecting the municipality of Neebing, incorporating the town of Fort William; bill to incorporate the Ontario Ship Railway company, with power to construct a ship railway from Lake Ontario to the Georgian bay; bill to restrict the sale of tobacco to minors; bill to amend the act for the protection of game and fur-bearing animals, ordering that no deer be transported after November 15, provided that if killed before that date they may be transported up to November 22 upon the necessary affidavits being produced. The following bill passed in committee: To consolidate and amend mining laws; respecting the courts of Algoma and Thunder Bay; and a bill providing that all fees received by certain public officers over certain amounts shall be paid into taxes.

A Prize Puzzle.

If a frog is at the bottom of a well, ten feet deep, how many days will it take him to get to the top if he climbs up one foot each day, and slides back six inches each night.

One hundred dollars in cash will be paid to the person who sends the first correct answer to the above prize puzzle, an elegant pair of diamond earrings in solid gold settings given to the one sending second correct answer. A complete education at a business college given for fourth correct answer. An imported music box (playing six pieces) given for fifth correct answer. A silk dress pattern for each of the next five correct answers. A handsome parlor lamp to each of the next ten. AND A SOLID GOLD WATCH FOR THE FIRST CORRECT ANSWER FROM EACH PROVINCE. Every person answering must enclose four three cent stamps for two sample copies of the finest illustrated publication on this continent. We give these prizes simply to introduce it. Address LADIES' PICTORIAL WEEKLY, (22) Toronto Can. ap-4-6-9-13

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When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

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46-in. Black French Cashmere, all wool, 90c. per yard.
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44-in. Black French Merinos, all wool, 75c. per yard.
46-in. Black French Merinos, all wool, 85c. per yard.
46-in. Black French Merinos, all wool, $1.00 per yard.
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Black Silcot Sateen, 25c. per yard.
29-in. Black Brilliants, 25c. per yard.
Black Serges, all wool, 25c. per yard.

J. Horner & Co.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Advertisements under this head, three lines or under, two insertions, FREE. This applies only to men or women, boys or girls, looking for situations.

WANTED—By a first-class sober man, a place in a factory; or lots cleared by contract; or rough carpenter work; or plain painting. Address M.M., corner Humboldt and McClure streets, Victoria. ap9-3t

A TAILORESS would like position as helper. X.Y.Z., TIMES office. ap8-2t

SITUATIONS VACANT.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

WANTED—An active man for canvasser for fire insurance and real estate office. On commission and salary. Address P.O. Box 305. ap9-3t

WANTED—A girl for light housework. Small family. Apply at once. 136 Blanchard avenue. ap-7-3t

BOY WANTED—Apply to A. Gregg & Son, 62 Yates street. ap7-3t

WANTED—A suitable person to fill the position of matron of the W. C. T. U. Refuge Home. Applications to be made to Mrs. David Spencer, 12 Belleville street. a6-4t

WANTED—Ward maid and male nurse, for the Jubilee Hospital. ap2-tf

WANTED—A housemaid. Apply to Mrs. G. A. McTavish, Beacon Hill Park. ap1

WANTED—Two apprentices to learn the millinery business. Enquire of Mrs. Bowness, Lansdowne House, 85 Yates street. ap1-tf

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

ENGLISHMAN WITH CAPITAL wishes to reside for few months on first-class farm—stock or dairy preferred—with view either to partnership or purchase. A picturesque neighborhood with good shooting and fishing desired. Or might entertain the lumber business if good opening shown. Address J. TIMES office. ap7-3t

VACANCY FOR BOARDERS at No. 8 Humboldt street. ap4-1w

WANTED—A partner with some capital to open up a business in new part of Vancouver Island. Good investment for the right man. Address B.W., TIMES office. ap4-6t

HOUSE WANTED—Before the 1st April, an eight-roomed house wanted to rent. One conveniently situated and comparatively new preferred. Address X.Y.Z. TIMES office. m5

TO LET.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

TO LET OR LEASE—A seven-room house; bath and pantry; 76 Cnatham street, east of Douglas. Enquire at 113 Quadra. ap8-5t

TO RENT—Three rooms, furnished, suitable for housekeeping. 36 View street, a6-3t

TO LET—House and furniture, 79 Discovery street. Apply to Heisterman & Co., Government street. mh31 tf

HOUSES:—
On Amphion street, $10.
On Belton avenue, Victoria West. $12.
On North Park street, No. 105, $14.
On Vancouver street, $18.
On King's road, No. 18, $20.
On South Turner St., James Bay, No. 41 $20.
On Labouchere street, $21.
On Bellot street, $21.50.
On Belcher avenue, $25.
On Vancouver street, $25.
Offices, stores and sample rooms.
m26 Apply to CRANE, MCGREGOR & BOGGS.

TO RENT—Small store, with 6 rooms and kitchen. Apply J. Mortimer, auctioneer, corner View and Broad streets. mh17-tf

TO LET—A 2-story house, furnished, within three minutes' walk of Beacon Hill; for six months, from 15th April to 15th October. For further particulars apply to Hall, Goepel & Co., 100 Government street. fe19-tf

FOR SALE.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of a cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

FOR SALE—Sewing machines; prices away down; no canvassers employed, at T. W. Fletcher's music store, 37 Fort street.

FOR SALE—A new four-roomed cottage, between Cook and Chambers streets. Third down, balance on time. Apply at No. 8 Cedar Hill road. ap5-1w

FOR SALE—Several choice pieces of five-acre lots, suitable for vegetable gardening, all cleared and under good cultivation. Within three miles of the city. Page & Macgregor. ap4-1w

FOR SALE—A first-class boarding house; three minutes' walk from postoffice. Sleeping accommodation for 25 boarders; also a good transient business. Satisfactory reasons for selling. For particulars address "Boarding House," TIMES office. mh29-tf

WE offer the following bargains:—
House, Quadra street, 5 rooms, rented $18. Price $1600.
House, First street, 4 rooms. Price $1200.
Chicken ranch, 5 acres, long terms. Price $750.
Two lots, Jessie street, Victoria West. Price $550 each.
One lot, Victoria West, long terms. Price $325.
Two lots near Oak Bay avenue, long terms. Price $275 each.
m26 Apply to CRANE, MCGREGOR & BOGGS.

FOR SALE—The beautifully situated property 49 Third street; good house, and well-stocked fruit and vegetable garden, with back and front entrance. Apply on the premises. mh19-1m

FOR SALE—30 acres good land, seven acres under cultivation. Fine chance for market garden. Nine miles from city. Price $2200. Apply Crane, McGregor & Boggs. mh5

GENERAL BUSINESS — Situated in the town of Revelstoke, for sale. No better business centre in the Province. Terms easy. For same apply to C. B. Hume, Revelstoke, or to J. F. Hume & Co., Nelson, B.C. fe15 tf

FOR SALE—Fine building lot close to Dunsmuir Castle, 50'x120' 9". Price $900. Apply to Dalby & Claxton, 64 Yates street. fe3

FOR SALE—Cheap corner lot on Burnside road, 56' 6"x121' 6". Price $425. Dalby & Claxton, 64 Yates street. fe3

FOR SALE—Good residential lot on Menzies street, opposite the Government grounds. Price $1650. Dalby & Claxton, 64 Yates St. fe3

FOR SALE—Five acres on Belcher street, magnificent site. Price $9000. Dalby & Claxton, 64 Yates street. fe3

FOR SALE—Lots in Fir Grove Estate, from $125 upwards. Beautiful suburban location. Dalby & Claxton, 64 Yates street. fe3

FOR SALE—Half-acre on Gorge road, $1350. Terms easy. Cleared land. Dalby & Claxton, 64 Yates street.

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VICTORIA LOAN OFFICE.
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FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
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Bastion street, Victoria, B. C. jan5-1y

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BRITISH COLUMBIA BUSINESS COLLEGE,
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ROOM 10, FIVE SISTERS' BLOCK.
General Detective business transacted for corporations and individuals.
References furnished.
E. D. McNAUGHTON, Manager.
mh1

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Jewell Block, corner Yates and Douglas Sts

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OFFICES:—DRIARD BLOCK, 60 DOUGLAS ST.
Dr. F. W. HALL, M.D.C.M.
Dr. H. D. LEITCH, M.D.C.M., M.C.P.S.O., F.T.M.S.
Specialty—Diseases of Women and Diseases of Rectum. Lately attending Woman's Hospital and Post Graduate School and Hospital New York. au5

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Office hours, from 1 to 4 p.m only excepting unday and holidays.

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GEO. W. FUGGLE,
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mh1-3m JAMES SHERIDAN.

PIANOS TUNED AND REGULATED, $2.
English concertinas, flutinas and accordeons tuned and repaired. W. C. Windebank (from Broadwood's, London, England), No. 45 Blanchard street. Satisfaction guaranteed. Letters punctually attended to. oc20

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S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON.
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V. S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Ewing's Livery, 109 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417. VICTORIA, B. C.

ARCHITECTS.

S. MAY GODDARD,
ARCHITECT.
Rooms 11 and 12 Williams Block, Broad street. ap5

THOMAS HOOPER,
ARCHITECT.
Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government street. jy5-tf

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT.
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe29tf

EDWARD MCCOSKRIE & CO.
ARCHITECTS.
Room 51, third floor, Five Sisters' Block. Take elevator. fe15-eod

SOCIETIES.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS
Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
fe13 SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE,
No. 1, A.F. & A.M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
ja16 C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE,
No. 2, A.F. & A.M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. jy26 R. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH
Chapter, No. 120, G.R.S. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions cordially invited. E. LANGLEY,
1-1y Scribe E.

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1, K. of P
Regular convention every Friday evening at Foresters' Hall, Government street. Sojourning Knights are cordially invited to attend. K. PFERDNER,
oct9 K. of R. & S.

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN
Society meets at their hall, corner Langley and Yates streets, on the first Friday in every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join
J. M. MURDOCH, Secretary.

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Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders and prices reasonable.
Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets.
Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. jn18

JOHN DOHERTY
GENERAL SCAVENGER
Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, or George Doughty, corner Fort and Blanchard streets, will be promptly attended to. Coal and wood for sale. c22-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

QUEEN'S MARKET,
L. GOODACRE.
Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher. Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON,
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Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 128

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We are prepared to furnish Banquets, Weddings, Balls, Receptions and Afternoon Teas.
Eastern and Olympia Oysters. Ice Cream made daily. Finest French Candies made fresh daily; also Chocolate Eclairs, Macaroons, Cream Puffs, Pies and all kinds of German Pastry. All short orders served. Open all night.
Ladies' side entrance to boxes.

Returned to His First Love.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 9.—An ecclesiastical sensation that followed the election of Phillips Brooks as Bishop of Massachusetts, was the resignation of Rev. Dr. Spaulding as rector of Christ Church in this city, and the announcement in his farewell address to his congregation that he embraced Catholicism. The Cambridge Tribune will announce to-morrow that Dr. Spaulding has returned to the Episcopal Church.

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Spring Millinery

HATS AND BONNETS.

MRS. BOWNESS

will be pleased to show the ladies the latest and most recherche Millinery of the London, Paris and New York styles.

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DRESS GOODS.

No questions asked about these goods pleasing—
They make none better.

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J. PARTRIDGE

LANSDOWNE HOUSE

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CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS, such as To Let, Wanted, etc., etc., four lines or under, 25 cents for each insertion and pro rata for more space or longer time.

A "line" is a nonpareil line, similar to this type, twelve of which occupy one inch of space.

NOTICES of Births, $1.00; Marriages, $1.50 Deaths, $1.50; Deaths with funeral announcements, $2.00.

SPECIAL NOTICES, set brevier (the type used for general reading) and placed in reading columns, 25 cents a line for first insertion, and 12½ cents each subsequent insertion. Set in nonpareil type (this size) and placed under the heading of "Special Notices," 12½ cents for first insertion, and 6 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Theatrical notices, legal advertisements, political announcements, and all advertisements of a special class, and not included in the above, 10 cents a line first insertion, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.

Address
THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY,
WM. TEMPLEMAN, Manager

The Daily Times.

CITY ENGINEER.

The city council will hold a special meeting this evening to consider the report of the committee appointed to select a suitable person for the position of city engineer and to report their recommendation at the earliest opportunity. The committee, it is believed, will recommend the appointment of Mr. Wilmot, who has been employed as assistant engineer during the construction of the sewers and who bears a very high reputation among his friends in that profession.

THE TRAMCAR ACCIDENT.

We agree with the Colonist when it says that the Fort street car runs, at certain times, at a speed very considerably over 10 miles an hour. It has been known, for the distance of a block or two, on a down grade, to make 20 and 25 miles an hour. The cars on the Douglas street line have travelled equally fast. Any person familiar with the speed of railway trains, or with the gait of a three minute horse, must know that the tramcars on every street in the city frequently exceed 10 miles an hour for short distances. We do not say that the Douglas street accident was caused by fast running, because, unfortunately, the investigations of the coroner were not as full and complete in that direction as they ought to have been. But we claim that when the cars are running at the speed of an express train, accidents are very liable to occur in the more thickly populated portions of the city. While fully appreciating all the difficulties which the tramway company have met and overcome, or still have before them, we believe a little more regard might be shown for the safety of young and old, whether they happen to be on the streets or in the cars. More cars would remove the necessity for fast running and increase the safety and convenience of the service to the citizens, and it is to be hoped the company will made an effort to accomplish results so desirable. Two children killed within twelve months—it matters little whose the responsibility—is not a record that can be kept up without running the risk of forfeiting public confidence.

OUR CORONER'S INQUESTS.

Very few people attach any importance to our coroner's inquests, and, like presentments of grand juries on the sanitary condition of a city, or on existing nuisances of any kind, their verdicts are forgotten almost as soon as read. The object of an inquest is not to find out the manner so much as the cause of death, in order that responsibility, if any, may attach to the right party, and that means may be taken to guard against a repetition of the accident or crime, as the case may be. It is very doubtful if this object can be attained by the manner in which inquests are conducted in Victoria.

At the inquest yesterday the method adopted to elicit the facts was too conspicuously farcical to permit of longer silence upon the part of the press. Coroner Morrison, the judge of the court, administered the oath to each witness and there his interest in the proceedings seemed to stop. He asked no questions of the witnesses and did not seem to realize the great responsibility of his position. He forgot, apparently, that it was his duty to direct the proceedings and as an expert to probe the wound to the bottom. The Superintendent of Police assumed all the responsibility and constituted himself examiner-in-chief. His questions were in one direction, and evidently were the result of a preconceived idea as to the cause of the accident. They were in a manner calculated to lead to one conclusion. The jury was an intelligent body of men, and no doubt saw that the "leading" of the chief was calculated to do as much injury in one direction as the timid and disinterested conduct of the coroner was doing in another. The most relevant and the fairest questions were put by the foreman and by other jurymen, and it is to their intelligent appreciation of the situation, and of the duty they owed to the public, that a verdict that means something was returned.

We have no hesitation in characterizing the average inquest, as conducted at present in Victoria, a screaming farce. No attempt is made, unless a juryman plucks up courage to assume the duties of coroner, to search out all the facts. The inquest has degenerated into a sort of a routine proceeding, a formula, that seems to be thought best gone through when gone through quickly and when not too many disturbing questions are asked. It is the policy of the coroner, apparently, to narrow the investigation, instead of making it as broad as truth requires that it should be made. This, we submit, is an unfortunate condition of affairs, and one which, if continued, is certain at some time to defeat the ends of justice and perhaps cause an innocent person to suffer. If the coroner is unable to conduct an enquiry, the government should appoint counsel, as representing the crown, to assist him, so that the miserable travesty upon a full, free and impartial investigation may no longer be a disgrace to the intelligence of the city of Victoria.

"PUNISHING" BOODLERS.

Recent proceedings in Parliament have shown with a great deal of force and clearness how completely the present Ottawa Government is given over to corruption, and how hypocritical were the professions of anxiety to punish boodling made by Sir John Thompson and other ministers. When the Minister of Justice and his colleagues undertook to prevent an investigation into the charges against Sir Adolphe Caron they advanced the plea that these were vague and were not such as Parliament ought to take into consideration. The plea will appear to most people "too thin," being in fact nothing more than a quibble. If Sir Adolphe Caron is guilty, as charged, of accepting money from a company subsidized by the Government and of using that money for election purposes, he is not fit to be a member of Parliament, much less to occupy a seat in the Cabinet. It must be plain to the most obtuse mind that no such subterfuge as Sir John Thompson's should stand in the way of an enquiry which might prove a Minister unfit to hold office.

Trifling as was the plea offered by the Government in the Caron case, it did not have even so thin a veil to cover its action in regard to the civil servants suspended last year. One of these was Mr. Burgess, Deputy Minister of the Interior, who was suspended on account of irregularities. He was kept on as chief clerk of the department, however, and remained *de facto* deputy minister. But his salary as chief clerk was only $2400, whereas he received $2800 while deputy head of the department. This session the Government coolly proposed to give him the other $400, and asked the House to vote that sum. It has also been evident that Mr. Burgess is to be reinstated as deputy minister, Mr. Dewdney having stated as much, though in debate on the item the Government would neither confirm nor deny the statement. Then came the cases of Assistant-Secretary Pereira, and clerks Henry and Turner, all of the same department, who were suspended from July to November last year for irregularities. A sum was placed in the supplementary estimates this session to pay these three men their salaries for their term of suspension, though, as Mr. Dewdney was compelled to admit, they did no work during that time. Mr. Henry's case was not so bad, as he had acted on instructions of the deputy minister, but Mr. Pereira was clearly proved guilty of drawing extra pay by means of bogus names. There is little need of pointing out how farcical is the pretence of punishing such wrong-doers when the Government proposes to give them their full pay for the time they were under suspension. The Government's action, in short, simply meant putting a premium on "irregularities," to use no harsher term.

It is not surprising that under such circumstances there is trouble in the Ministerial ranks, which has shown itself both in the House and in caucus. When the Pereira vote was under consideration in the House Mr. McDonald, of Victoria, N.S., protested that he had claimed credit in his bye-election for the Government that every wrongdoer had been punished but if men were to be paid for walking the streets and were to be all reinstated he would find it hard to justify the Government again to his constituents. Among others who opposed the vote were Dalton McCarthy, Mr. Dickey, member for Cumberland, N.S., and Dr. Sproule. When it came to a vote these men and others walked out, and the item was carried by a majority of only 21, the vote standing 60 to 39. Some of the objecting members also appear to have offered protests in caucus against the Government's actions in regard to both these suspended officials and the Caron charges. They represented to the Premier, rightly enough, that they had been placed in a false position before their constituents, to whom they had described the Government as extremely anxious to purify the civil service and politics generally.

The people have themselves to blame for the continuance of bad practices at Ottawa. They have done their best to show that they do not care whether boodling prevails or not, and they need not be much astonished to find the Government taking advantage of the license thus given it.

WHARF AND WAVE.

Jottings of Interest to Marine Men Concisely Compiled.

The bark Fairchild sailed from San Francisco for Nanaimo on Friday.

The ship Burmah sailed from San Francisco for Moodyville on Friday.

The Mountain Chief is taking on stores at Janion's wharf and will leave on her cruise next Monday.

The steamer Isabel arrived from Comox at 4:30 with a quantity of freight and a number of passengers.

The Mystery left for Clayoquot at 12:30 with stores for the schooners Carmolite, Geneva, Beatrice and Mascotte. She took down four men for the Carmolite.

The Agnes McDonald is being fitted up for her sealing cruise and will leave on Tuesday. To-day she had crowds of visitors who admired the trim little craft and wondered to what use the cannon on deck was to be put.

The Barbara Boscowitz sailed last evening for Port Simpson and way ports, calling on her way up at Queen Charlotte Islands. She carries a big freight and the following passengers: Miss Bowyer, W. Oliver, W. Smith and 10 men for the Queen Charlotte Oil Fishing Company.

Collector of Customs Wasson, of Seattle, recently fined the steamer Delta $500 for going to sea without a mate. United States Commissioner Emery considered that in view of the circumstances this action was not warranted by law. He appealed on behalf of the captain to the Secretary of the Treasury, and received word yesterday that he was sustained, the fine remitted and the case dismissed.

Captain John Irving, of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, has been expected in Seattle for a day or two past to consult on matters referring to the Alaska excursion business. It is believed that the Islander will be removed from her run between Victoria and Vancouver to do service between Vancouver and Alaska, and thus take care of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Alaska excursion traffic. In that event the old steamer Yosemite will likely be placed on the Victoria-Vancouver route.

Yesterday a protest for the burned steamer Lucy Lowe was entered before United States Commissioner C. D. Emery of Seattle. It is an old maritime law which requires in unavoidable disasters a master to place on record a protest that to no neglect or default on his part or inefficiency of the vessel could be attributed responsibility for cargo or vessel. This action precludes the possibility of suit for damages against master or crew and throws the burden on insurance companies when either vessel or cargo is insured. The Lucy Lowe departed from Roche Harbor on April 3 with a cargo of lime in barrels for Tacoma. Early the following morning Master Jordan felt the vessel strike what he considers was a submerged log, but nothing could be seen, and an hour later when a smell as of burning lime penetrated the vessel investigation disclosed the fact that water was pouring in. The vessel was then headed for Deception Pass and the story has been told of the efforts of the crew to save the schooner. The vessel was scuttled, but to no avail, for when the fire burst into a flame the oil tanks caught fire and exploded, all hands having to jump to save their lives. Everything about the vessel was burned except the foresail and jib.

Exceptions to the ruling of Judge Hanford of the United States district court were filed yesterday in the now famous libel suit of the United States against the schooner James G. Swan, which, under the recent decree of the court, was forfeited to the United States for seal poaching in Behring Sea. In substance the exceptions set forth that in the pleadings it was alleged the Behring Sea is an open sea, as no law of Congress had passed declaring it a mare clausum. At the time of the seizure by the revenue cutter Richard Rush the schooner was proven to be more than 70 miles from the nearest land in Behring Sea. This being the case, the seizure was made more than one marine league from the coast. While setting forth the great injustice claimed to be worked in ordering the forfeiture, the respondent sets out that he has paid $350, together with the taxed costs into court, the equivalent of the forfeiture, and asks that a full and entire release of the schooner be ordered. The schooner was really released about a year ago, upon giving a bond. The case will not be appealed to the United States Supreme Court, as the money has been paid and the admission contained in the exceptions filed.

Trout Fishing.

Season opens on the 15th. For fine fishing tackle go to Fox's 78 Govt. St.

Ecru lace curtains in great variety at D. Spencer's.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE CITY AND DISTRICT

Use "Highland Brand" Evaporated Cream.

Just Arrived.

Queen olives, sauerkraut, German salt pickles and mixed pickles in bulk, at Watson & Hall's, 55 Yates street. *

Wanted.

Two apprentices to learn the millinery business. Inquire of Mrs. Bowness, Lansdowne House, 86 Yates street. a11f

Two Cars of Horses.

Watch for the great auction sale of thoroughbreds on Saturday April 16th at 1 o'clock p.m. James Mortimer, auctioneer. *

Brewery Machinery.

The City of Kingston last evening brought over two car loads of machinery, one for the Phœnix and the other for the Victoria brewery.

Special Meeting.

A special meeting of the City Council will be held this evening for the purpose of considering the report of the committee appointed to enquire into the city engineer question.

The Last Sad Rites.

The funeral of the late W. D. Ferris took place this afternoon from the residence of T. W. Carter, Herald street at 2 o'clock and from the R.E. church at 2:30. There was a large attendance.

A Pleasant Concert.

A very pleasant concert was enjoyed by a large number of ladies and gentlemen in St. John's school-room last evening. The programme was an excellent one, those taking part being Misses Heathfield, Mesdames Janion and Rowlands, and Messrs. White, Rowlands and Wolff.

Land Surveyors.

The four candidates, who were up for the preliminary examination for land surveyors, have all passed. They are F. Townsend and J. Hint of Victoria, and — Blandy and another from the Mainland. The candidates in the final examination will not complete their labors until next week.

Will Visit the Lodge Here.

The Daughters of Rebekah, I.O.O.F., of this city, will on Tuesday evening be visited by about 40 young ladies of the order from Nanaimo. The ladies of the order in this city are making preparations for the reception of the visitors and will give a concert and dance on the occasion of their visit.

Fond of Flowers.

A lady who has property at the north end of Government street, complains that some parties who are unduly fond of flowers, enter her garden plot and take away every plant as soon as it attains a vigorous growth. Certain parties are suspected and it is probable the matter will be brought before the police court.

Grand Lodge Delegates.

At a special meeting of Victoria Lodge, No. 19, and Vancouver Lodge, No. 77 A.O.U.W., the following delegates were elected to represent Victoria at the Grand Lodge meeting on the 12th inst: From No. 77, R. Dinsdale, Orlando Warner and J. H. MacIlmoyle; and from No. 19, G. Leiser, R. T. Williams and Henry Jewell.

Fight for Blood.

Two sailors who had an old feud to settle engaged in a fistic encounter in a Yates street saloon yesterday afternoon. A ring was formed, a referee and timekeeper chosen and the spectators enjoyed a real fight, in which there were no signs of a fake. One of the principals has a pair of black eyes and the other received sundry scratches.

Victoria and Sydney Railway.

The promoters of the Victoria and Sydney railway are trying to make arrangements with the government for a subsidy to assist them in constructing the line. It is expected that the Finance Minister will present a message from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor by Monday, in which case, it is said, the company will begin the work of construction at an early date.

An Invitation Extended.

The firemen of the city have received an invitation from the Oregon State Volunteer Firemen's Association, to take part in the first annual parade of that association to be held in Portland on the 6th of August. Each company will elect three delegates to the state convention and each company will be represented by a member on the committee of arrangements. A meeting of the committee will be held in Portland on the 14th of May.

Death of John Sullivan.

John Sullivan, a native of Sligo, Ireland, aged 60 years, died at his residence, Humboldt street, yesterday afternoon. The deceased was one of the early settlers of the province, having been through the trials of a miner's life in Cariboo. He was for a number of years a member of the city police police force, but lately has been confined to his house with paralysis. The funeral will take place on Monday morning at 10 o'clock from the R. C. Pro-Cathedral.

A Treat in Store.

"Ole Olson" is coming. He is not related by family ties to the Olsons of this city, and it is not his intention to remain with us. He is very popular. Indeed, he is invariably invited to return wherever seen. He is a play. Not a Swedish play, but a roaring comedy with a Swedish character comedian as the central figure. This is the first play of its kind ever written, and it is bound to outstrip in popularity the Irish, German and Yankee comedies so long in vogue. "Ole Olson" was first presented last season, and since then its success has been phenomenal. He appears at the Victoria on Tuesday, the 12th inst.,

The Police Court.

Magistrates Ward and Shakespeare had light work at the police court this morning. One drunk was dealt with in the usual manner, and Chas. McCorlock, the second one of a trio summoned before the court for fighting, admitted the offense and was fined $5. John Kelly, the third fighter, came into the court room, but was too drunk to conduct himself properly and was locked up in the cells to allow him time to sober up. A woman who recently purchased and furnished a house on Humboldt street was up before the court charged with keeping a disorderly house. The case was remanded till Monday.

Standard Works.

See prices in the windows of Kerr & Begg's bookstore this week. *

County Court.

The County Court sat to-day and dealt with a number of judgment summonses. No new cases came up for hearing.

New Goods.

Glasgow beef ham, Atlantic dulse, eastern apples, Norwegian smoked herrings and anchovies at R. H. Jamesons, Red Front, 33 Fort street. *

Wanted

A good live man to start a general store in Barclay. Liberal inducements offered by the company. Apply at once to P. C. MacGregor, secretary, 18 Trounce avenue. *

Did Not Arrive.

The dispatches expected from Ottawa last evening in respect to the Behring Sea question did not arrive. They will probably be here on Monday, having left Ottawa last Monday.

In the Spring Time.

Purify your blood by using London Hospital Sarsaparilla. 100 doses for one dollar. Cochrane & Munn, prescription druggists, corner of Douglas and Yates streets. Sole agents. *

Opened.

The British Columbia Medico-Electric Institute and Turkish Baths, corner of Broad and Yates street, are again in full operation with Dr. W. E. Bergman as manager. The baths are open from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. *

At Esquimalt.

The United States cruiser Mohican, which is to do duty in Behring Sea this year, arrived at Esquimalt late this afternoon. Her commander, Captain John A Sullivan, spent several days in Victoria early this week. The usual salutes were exchanged when the American boat entered the harbor.

Death of Her Father.

Mrs. S. S. Hyams yesterday received news of the death of her father, Mr. Segars, which sad event occurred in Boston. The deceased was 77 years of age. He was a well known diamond merchant of the east and had spent several years in California during the gold excitement. Mrs. Hyams and Mrs. S. Flesham, of Port Townsend, have the sympathy of all in their bereavment.

For the Ladies.

Captain Cutler, the genial commander of the Agnes McDonald, will give an "at home" on board ship to-morrow between 2 and 4 p.m. No doubt many will avail themselves of this opportunity of inspecting the finest vessel of her kind which has sailed these waters, for outside of the expensive pleasure yachts of moneyed men the Agnes McDonald is as fine a craft as can be found in any port.

Missed His Bearings.

Mrs. Ross, of Harrison street, this morning reported to the police that a man had tried to enter her house about half-past eleven last evening. Officer Abel went up to the house this morning and found a bluejacket's coat, marked Gallaway, on the premises. It is supposed to belong to a "straggler" who had not reported at the ship when his leave was up this morning. He probably missed his bearings while under the influence of liquor.

Holy Week Ceremonies.

To-morrow (Palm Sunday) the palms will be blessed before High Mass, and distributed to the congregation at the Roman Catholic pro-Cathedral and in the evening there will be Vespers at 7 o'clock. On Monday and Wednesday evenings the usual Lenten services will be held. On Holy Thursday High Mass will be celebrated, holy oils will be consecrated. Good Friday, requiem high mass will be held, at which the solemn adoration of the cross will take place and a sermon on the Passion be delivered. In the evening at 7:30 the matins and lauds will be chanted. On Holy Saturday the ceremonies of blessing the fire the pascal, candle and the water will commence in the morning. On Easter Sunday Solemn Pentifical mass will commence at 10:30 in the morning.

The Quadra's Trip.

The report brought to the city yesterday by an Indian belonging to the crew of the schooner C. D. Rand and published in last evening's TIMES is verified by the news brought in by the steamer Quadra last night. The Indian said there was no wreckage seen on the coast, only a few biscuits on the beach and the crew of the Quadra saw neither, so it is evident that the whole thing is but an Indian story. How the news got to Clayoquot that the Henry Dennis and Hermit had been wrecked it is hard to say as even the most daring Indians are not fond of running up and down the coast in canoes in the weather that has been reported during the last six weeks. The Quadra had a very rough trip meeting with snow storms. At Kyuquot the priest reported that a klootchman had been accidentally killed by the discharge of a rifle which came near embroiling two tribes in war.

Sunday Work by Barbers.

At the last meeting of the Vancouver Council, a petition was sent in by the W.C.T.U., praying for all barber shops to be closed on Sunday under penalty of a fine. The matter was referred to the police committee. The general feeling of the Vancouver barbers is in favor of a strict Sunday closing, under penalty of a fine. In fact, all but two of the barbers have signed the petition. At the present time only Mr. H. T. Scurry closes on Sunday, all the others keeping open till noon. It is claimed that no strangers arrive before that hour, and so it is the fault of the citizens themselves that the shops are not closed. All the Victoria barbers keep open during Sunday forenoon, but there is a growing feeling among the fraternity that they could enjoy a rest on that day as well as other workingmen. It only requires concerted action to bring about the change.

Eat the Best.

Another consignment of Gilt Edge hams, mild California cheese, and Breakfast Gem at J. P. Matthews & Co., corner of Fort and Douglas St. *

CIVIC NOMINATIONS.

Two Candidates Nominated to Contest Johnson Street Ward.

There were only 14 free and independent electors at the City Hall at 2 o'clock this afternoon to hear the nomination of candidates to contest the seat for the vacancy at the council board, occasioned by the resignation of Alderman Devlin. Punctually at the hour mentioned the returning officer, W. K. Bull, announced the nominations as follows:

Edward Bragg, contractor; proposer, W. H. Snider, contractor; seconder, Michael Baker, merchant.

Andrew Gray, engineer; proposer, Jas. A. Graham, gentleman; seconder, George W. Haynes, real estate agent.

Mr. Bull then announced that a poll would be opened on Tuesday, the 12th day of April, at the council chamber, City Hall, from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

This formality being over, the returning officer was voted to the chair, and in response to his request

Mr. Bragg stated briefly his reasons for coming forward as a candidate. He had, he said, been a candidate at the last election, and when the friends who had given him their support on that occasion heard of the vacancy, they had come and asked him if he would consent to stand a second time. He had done so and now he was before them for election or rejection. If elected, he would go to the council to take the position of a man and do his best, not only for the particular ward he represented, but for the city as a whole. He would not allow himself to be swayed by sectional feelings. Everyone knew that certain influences were liable to corrupt a body of men, but he would rely on his own judgment in any matter that required his vote and influence. Above all he would try to act in harmony with his colleagues and hoped that, at the expiration of his term of office, should he be elected, the people of Johnson street ward would say that they had a good representative in Bragg. (Applause.)

Ald. Humber made a short speech during which he said that the present council was the only one that had ever gone three months without borrowing a cent. As a rule a new council borrows a few thousand dollars to commence the year with, but the present council had not done so. It will, however, have to be done to pay the interest that is falling due. He thought Spring Ridge should have a representative in the council.

HE WAS NOT KIDNAPPED.

A Seattle Man Wants to Prosecute the Victoria Police.

A TIMES reporter called on the Attorney-General this morning and asked him if there was anything in the statement that an official complaint had been made to his department "of what is alleged to have been a high handed piece of business on the part of the city police, of Victoria, in arresting and sending back to Seattle, a man against whom there was no complaint made here." The attorney admitted that a complaint had been made.

On the reporter enquiring if it was proposed to take any action against the city police the attorney general replied: "I don't know; but a letter of complaint has been received over there"—referring to the department.

Chief Sheppard when asked about the matter said there was no kidnapping or high handed business done. He was informed by jailer Perry of the McNeill's Island penitentiary, Washington, that a man who was serving a term for smuggling opium had escaped and was in the city. The jailer pointed the fugitive out to the police, who ascertained that the man had no means of support, and he was locked up in the cells as a "vag" for a time. He gave his name as Geo. Wade, and was the same man who broke the lock and got out of the police station. The police told him he would have to get out of town, and escorted him down to the boat, which took him over to Seattle. Jailer Perry arrested the man on the boat, and took him back to McNeill's Island penitentiary.

The chief showed the reporter letter from jailer Perry, thanking the chief and the "boys" of the force for aiding him in capturing the fugitive, who was registered at the penitentiary as "Smith."

"You see," said the chief, "there are a great many hard characters who come over here from the Sound, especially from Seattle, where the police are weeding them out, and what can I do but order them out? We don't want them in the city. There is a lot of black-legs of the worst type among them. In aiding in the return of this man neither I nor the men were working for any reward, but in the interests of the city. We merely do what I think is our duty, and at the same time performed an act of courtesy in helping the American police, and which they are always glad to reciprocate. We would not accept any reward even were it offered."

Sergeant Walker laughed at the idea of kidnapping the man. "We certainly helped the American police," said he, "by ordering the man out of town and escorting him to the boat. We often help the American police in this way, and they are always willing to aid us if they can."

Wanted Cheap Land.

Mr. F. Elworthy, secretary of the Board of Trade, yesterday received a letter regarding lands in British Columbia. The writer asked what was meant by $5 for a Crown grant, and asked Mr. Elworthy to buy him a piece of land if that was all it cost and he would send the money when he got the title. The matter was explained in a letter, and no doubt the prospective land owner's castle in the air will tumble down when he receives the letter.

Sir Matthew on Real Estate.

The Chief Justice, Sir Matthew Baillie Begbie, had the gratification of lecturing a prominent real estate agent in the County Court this morning. After scoring him unmercifully, Sir Matthew wound up by asking him "why he did not step one degree higher in the social scale and become manager of a variety theatre" or "why he did not step up two degrees and become a street crossing sweeper."

Epworth League Concert.

The concert to be given by the Epworth League of the Pandora Avenue Methodist Church on Monday evening, promises to be a pleasant affair. A splendid programme has been arranged for the event and no doubt there will be a large attendance.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Services in the Different Churches To-Morrow Morning and Evening.

Calvary Baptist Church, Herald street—Preacher, W. Marchant. Morning, 11 o'clock, "The World's Greatest Tragedy." Evening, 7 o'clock, "Miracle Hardened."

The Church of Our Lord (Reformed Episcopal)—Morning service at 11. Preacher, the Rt. Rev. the Bishop. Evening service at 7. Preacher, Rev. C. E. Dobbs. Afternoon service for the young people at 3 o'clock. Bible class for young men at 10 a.m. Service on Good Friday at 11 a.m. Bible reading on Wednesday evening in the school room at 8. Evening prayer every day (except Friday) at 4 o'clock.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The following are the preachers in the churches to-morrow:

Christ Church Cathedral—Morning the Lord Bishop, and evening, the Rev. E. F. Lipscomb.

St. James Church — Morning, and evening, the Ven. Archdeacon Scriven.

St. John's—Morning and evening, the Rev. Percival Jenns.

St. Barnabas—Morning, the Rev. G. W. Taylor. Evening, the Rev. J. B. Hewetson.

St. Saviour's—Morning and evening, the Rev. W. D. Barber.

St. Luke's, Cedar Hill—Morning, and evening, Rev. M. C. Browne.

St. Paul's, Esquimalt—Morning and evening, the Rev. S. C. Scholefield.

Tolmie—Morning at 11, the Rev. W. H. P. Arden.

Cadboro Bay—Afternoon at 3, the Rev. W. H. P. Arden.

Indian Reserve—Afternoon, at 3:30.

Provincial Jail—Morning, at 9:30.

Y. M. C. A.

To-morrow afternoon at four o'clock a Gospel service will be held in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association. A cordial invitation is extended to any men who have nowhere else to go. Good singing, short speeches. All welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN.

Lutheran services, held in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association to-morrow, April 10th, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. S. R. Tolefson, pastor.

Divorce Proceedings.

Beatrice Maria Green's application, which was to have come on to-day, is for a judicial separation from her husband, J. Wastie Green, and for the custody of their children on the following grounds: That within the last four or five years and particularly during the past four or five months he has treated her with great cruelty and used violent and offensive language to her; that he is a habitual drunkard and not fit to be entrusted with the custody of the children and that she, for similar reasons left him when they were living in Siam in September, 1888. This morning the hearing of the case was postponed.

Coming From Frisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—Passenger list on steamer Walla Walla for Victoria: Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. Denniston, Justice McGreight, F. Borden, J. H. Meldram and wife, J. D. Deburry and wife, W. F. Degaris and wife, Mrs. J. Gillespie, A. G. Sheppard, Mrs. Sychpolt, Mrs. C. A. Rogers and daughter, E. A. Winke, E. B. Hinds, R. A. Lorhead, Mrs. Hainer, Mrs. Cameron.

The Costa Rica arrived from Departure Bay.

Two Charges.

John Kelly, who was summoned to appear in the police court for fighting, called on the officers this morning in a beastly state of intoxication and now languishes in one of the city cells with two charges hanging over his head viz., fighting and being drunk.

THE RUDGE.

A marvel of beauty, strength, lightness and speed. The choice of Canadian wheelmen. See and believe. C. A. GODSON, 46½ Yates street. m21-1m Agent.

R. F. TOLMIE. G. A. COOPER. F. S. FINDLEY.

TOLMIE LAND CO.

NOTARIES PUBLIC. CONVEYANCERS.

Half-acre lots between the Gorge and Burnside roads, adjoining residence of A. J. McLellan, Esq., at $750.
Best and cheapest lots on the Work Estate, $550 each.
A few bargains in business property on Government, Douglas, Yates and Fort streets.
Residential lots in James Bay.
Some fine farms and acreage in Victoria, Lake and Saanich Districts.
An improved Chicken Ranch.

No. 16 TROUNCE AVENUE.

JUST ARRIVED:

A consignment of

Alex. Smith & Co's Celebrated MOQUETTE

The greatest American Parlor Carpet of the age.

ELEGANT DESIGNS,

Beautifully blended colors, and remarkable for durability.

THE SEHL-HASTIE-ERSKINE COMPANY.

THE WESTSIDE

Second Shipment

—OF—

SPRING JACKETS, MANTLES AND CAPES

Comprising the very Latest and Most Fashionable Novelties, selected by our European buyer direct from the manufacturers. Also

Two Cases of Fashionable Waterproofs

INCLUDING THE

Imperial, Newmarkets and Emperor Frederick's.

INSPECTION INVITED.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1892.)

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£600.000 $3,000,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£245,000 $1,225,000.

HEAD OFFICE: - - - - - 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND

BRANCHES:

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, NANAIMO, KAMLOOPS AND NELSON.

IN THE UNITED STATES—SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND, SEATTLE AND TACOMA.

Agents and Correspondents in Canada and the United States:

Bank of Montreal, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Imperial Bank of Canada; Bank of Montreal, New York and Chicago.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits received from $1 upwards, and interest allowed (present rate) at 4 per cent. per annum.

Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking business transacted.

NELSON, Kootenay Lake, B.C. This branch is now open for business.

Victoria, B.C., April 4, 1892. ap7-1yr W. C. WARD, MANAGER.

McLENNAN & McFEELY

HAVE REMOVED

TO CORNER OF

Government and Johnson Sts.

With a full line of

House Furnishing Goods

JUBILEE RANGES

Stoves, Tinware, Electric and Gas Fixtures and Globes.

MANTELS, TILES,

And the finest and cheapest line of GRATES ever seen in this city.

—:NEW:—

JAPANESE GOODS

Just received by last steamer, consisting of all kinds of Silk Goods, Tea Sets, Vases, Trays, Cabinets, Writing Desks, Screens, Chairs, Tables, Toys of all kinds, great variety of Curios, Bronzeware, etc. The finest lot of Japanese Goods in the city.

ROKUBAN CO.

150 GOVERNMENT ST

CHAS. HAYWARD

(Established 1867)

Funeral Director and Embalmer,

32 Government street, Victoria.

"THE THREE TABERNACLES."

Review of the History of Dr. Talmage's Church in the City of Brooklyn.

Full of Trials and Tribulations, But Sailing in Smooth Waters at Last.

BROOKLYN, April 3.—This is a festival day at the Tabernacle. Dr. Talmage is celebrating the twenty-third anniversary of his settlement in Brooklyn. In white flowers embedded in green at the back of the pulpit stood the inscription, "1869 and 1892." Dr. Talmage's subject was, "The Three Tabernacles, a Story of Trials and Triumphs," and his text, Luke ix, 33, "Let us make three tabernacles."

Our Arab ponies were almost dead with fatigue, as, in December, 1889, we rode near the foot of Mount Hermon in the Holy Land, the mountain called by one "a mountain of ice," by another "a glittering breastplate of ice," by another "the Mont Blanc of Palestine." Its top has an almost unearthly brilliance. But what must it have been in the time to which my text refers? Peter and James and John were on that mountain top with Jesus when, suddenly, Christ's face took on the glow of the noonday sun, and Moses and Elijah, who had been dead for centuries, came out from the heavenly world and talked with our Saviour. What an overwhelming three—Moses, representing the law; Elijah, representing the prophets, and Christ, representing all worlds.

Impetuous Peter was so wrought upon by the presence of this wondrous three, that, without waiting for time to consider how preposterous was the proposition, he cried out, "Let us make three tabernacles—one for thee, one for Moses and one for Elijah." Where would they get the material for building one tabernacle, much less material enough to build two tabernacles, and still less, how would they get the material for building three? Where would they get the hammers? Where the gold? Where the silver? Where the curtains? Where the costly adornments? Hermon is a barren peak, and to build one tabernacle in such a place would have been an undertaking beyond human achievement, and Peter was propounding the impossible when he cried out in enthusiasm, "Let us build three tabernacles."

And yet that is what this congregation has been called to do and has done. The first Brooklyn Tabernacle was dedicated in 1870, and destroyed by fire in 1872. The second Brooklyn Tabernacle was dedicated in 1874, and destroyed by fire in 1889. The third Brooklyn Tabernacle was dedicated in April, 1891, and in that we are worshiping today. What sounded absurd for Peter to propose, when he said on Mount Hermon, in the words of my text, "Let us build three tabernacles," we have not only done, but in the mysterious province of God were compelled to do.

We have been unjustly criticised by people who did not know the facts, sometimes for putting so much money in church buildings, and sometimes for not giving as much as we ought to this or that denominational project, and no explanation has yet been made. Before I get through with the delivery of this sermon and its publication and distribution, I shall show that no church on earth has ever done more magnificently and that no church ever conquered more trials and that no membership ever had in it more heroes and heroines than this Brooklyn Tabernacle, and I mean to have it known that any individual or religious newspaper or secular newspaper that hereafter casts any reflection on this church's fidelity and generosity is guilty of a wickedness for which God will hold him or it responsible.

One year it was sent out through a syndicate of newspapers that this church was doing nothing in the way of liberality, when we had that year raised $94,000 in hard cash for religious uses. There has been persistent and hemispheric lying against this church. We have raised during my pastorate, for church and church purposes, $998,000, or practically a million dollars. Not an Irish famine, or a Charleston earthquake, or an Ohio freshet, or a Chicago conflagration, but our church was among the first to help. We have given free seats in the morning and evening services to 240,000 strangers a year, and that in twenty years would amount to 4,800,000 auditors. We have received into our membership 5,357 members, and that is only a small portion of the number of those who have here been converted to God from all parts of this land and from other lands.

Under the blessing of God and through the kindness of the printing press my sermons now go every week into every neighborhood in Christendom, and are regularly translated into nearly all the great languages of Europe and Asia. The syndicates having charge of this sermonic publication informed me a few days ago that my printed sermons every week, in this and other lands, go into the hands of 25,000,000 people. During the last year, I am authoritatively informed, over 2,000 different periodicals were added to the list of those who make this publication, and yet there are ministers of the Gospel and religious newspapers that systematically and industriously and continuously charge this church with idleness and selfishness and parsimony.

I call the attention of the whole earth to this outrage that has been heaped upon the Brooklyn Tabernacle, though a more consecrated, benevolent and splendid convocation of men and women were never gathered together outside of heaven. I have never before responded to these injustices, and probably will never refer to them again, but I wish the people of this country and other countries to know that what they read concerning the selfishness and indolence and lack of benevolence and lack of missionary spirit on the part of this church, is from top to bottom and from stem to stern, falsehood—dastardly falsehood—diabolical falsehood. What is said against myself has no effect except, like that of a coarse Turkish towel, the rubbing down by which improves circulation and produces good health.

But this continuous misrepresentation of my beloved church, in the name of Almighty God, I denounce, while I appeal to the fair minded men and women to see that justice is done this people, who within a few years have gone through a struggle that no other church in any land or any age has been called to endure, and I pray God that no other church may ever be called to endure, viz., the building of three tabernacles. I ask the friends of the Brooklyn Tabernacle to cut out this sermon from the newspapers and put it in their pocketbooks, so that they can intelligently answer our falsifiers, whether clerical or lay.

And with these you may put that other statement, which recently went through the country, and which I saw in Detroit, which said that the Brooklyn Tabernacle had a hard financial struggle, because it had all along been paying such enormous salaries to its pastor, Dr. Talmage, when the fact is that after our last disaster and for two years I gave all my salary to the church building fund, and I received $6,000 less than nothing; in other words, in addition to serving this church gratuitously for two years, I let it have $6,000 for building purposes. Why is it that people could not do us justice and say that all our financial struggle as a church came from doing what Peter, in my text, absurdly proposed to do, but which, in the inscrutable providence of God, we were compelled to do—build three tabernacles.

IN SMOOTH WATERS AT LAST.

Now I feel better that this is off my mind. The rest of my sermon will be spun out of hosannahs. I announce to you this day that we are at last, as a church, in smooth waters. Arrangements have been made by which our financial difficulties are now fully and satisfactorily adjusted. Our income will exceed our outgo, and Brooklyn Tabernacle will be yours and belong to you and your children after you, and anything you see contrary to this you may put down to the confirmed habit which some people have got of misrepresenting this church, and they cannot stop. When I came to Brooklyn I came to a small church and a big indebtedness. We have now this, the largest Protestant church in America, and financially as a congregation we are worth, over and beyond all indebtedness, considerably more than $150,000.

I have preached here twenty-three years, and I expect, if my life and health are continued, to preach here twenty-three years longer, although we will all do well to remember that our breath is in our nostrils, and any hour we may be called to give an account of our stewardship. All we ask for the future is that you do your best, contributing all you can to the support of our institutions. Our best days are yet to come; our greatest revivals of religion, and our mightiest outpourings of the Holy Ghost. We have got through the Red sea and stand today on the other bank clapping the cymbals of victory.

Do you wonder that last Sabbath I asked you in the midst of the service to rise and sing with jubilant voice the long meter Doxology:

Praise God from whom all blessings flow,
Praise him, all creatures here below,
Praise him above, ye heavenly host,
Praise Father, Son and Holy Ghost.

Yes, twenty-three years have passed since I came to live in Brooklyn, and they have been to me eventful years. It was a prostrated church to which I came, a church so flat down it could drop no farther. Through controversies which it would be useless to rehearse it was well nigh extinct, and for a long while it had been without a pastor. But nineteen members could be mustered to sign a call for my coming.

As a committee was putting that call before me in an upper room in my house in Philadelphia, there were two other committees on similar errands from other churches in other rooms, whom my wife was entertaining and keeping apart from unhappy collision. The auditorium of the Brooklyn church to which I came defied all the laws of acoustics; the church had a steeple that was the derision of the town, and a high box pulpit which shut in the preacher as though he were dangerous to be let loose, or it acted as a barricade that was unnecessary to keep back the people, for they were so few that a minister of ordinary muscle could have kept back all who were there.

My first Sabbath in Brooklyn was a sad day, for I did not realize how far the church was down until then, and on the evening of that day my own brother, through whose pocket I entered the ministry, died, and the tidings of his decease reached me at 6 o'clock in the evening, and I was to preach at half past 7. But from that day the blessing of God was on us, and in three months we began the enlargement of the building. Before the close of that year we resolved to construct the first Tabernacle. It was to be a temporary structure, and therefore we called it a Tabernacle instead of a Temple. What should be the style of architecture was the immediate question. I had always thought that the amphitheatrical shape would be appropriate for a church.

Two distinguished architects were employed, and after much hovering over designs they announced to us that such a building was impossible for religious purposes, as it would not be churchly, and would subject themselves and us to ruinous criticism; in other words, they were not ready for a revolution in church architecture. Utterly disheartened as to my favorite style of architecture, I said to the trustees, "Build anything you please, and I must be satisfied." But one morning a young architect appeared at my house and asked if we had yet selected a plan for our church. I said, "No, and what we want we cannot get." "What style of building do you want?" he asked. And taking out a lead pencil and a letter envelope from my pocket, in less than a minute by a few curved lines I indicated in the rough what we wanted. "But," I said, "old architects tell us it can't be done, and there is no use in your trying." He said: "I can do it. How long can I have to make out the plans?" I said, "This evening at 8 o'clock everything is to be decided."

TWO CHURCHES AND NO MONEY.

At 8 o'clock of that evening the architect presented his plans, and the bids of builder and mason were presented, and in five minutes after the plans were presented they were unanimously adopted. So that I would not be in the way of the trustees during the work I went to Europe, and when I got back the church was well nigh done. But here came in a staggering hindrance. We expected to pay for the new church by the sale of the old building. The old one had been sold, but just at the time we must have the money the purchasers backed out and we had two churches and no money.

By the help of God and the indomitable and unparalleled energy of our trustees (here and there one of them present today, but the most in a better world), we got the building ready for consecration, and on Sept. 25, 1870, morning and evening dedicatory services were held, and in the afternoon the children, with sweet and multitudinous voices, consecrated the place to God. Twenty thousand dollars were raised that day to pay a floating debt. In the morning old Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, the glory of the Episcopal church and the Chrysostom of the American pulpit, preached a sermon which lingered in its gracious effects as long as the building stood. He read enough out of the Episcopal prayer book to keep himself from being reprimanded by his bishop for preaching at a non-Episcopal service; and we, although belonging to another denomination, responded with heartiness, as though we were used to the liturgy, "Good Lord, deliver us!"

During the short time we occupied that building we had a constant downpour of religious awakening. Hosanna! Ten million years in heaven will have no power to dim my memory of the glorious times we had in that first Tabernacle, which, because of its invasion of the usual style of church architecture, was called by some "Talmage's Hippodrome," by others, "Church of the Holy Circus," and by other mirthful nomenclature. But it was a building perfect for acoustics, and stood long enough to have its imitation in all the large cities of America and to completely revolutionize church architecture. People saw that it was the common sense way of seating an audience.

Instead of putting them in an angular church, where each one chiefly saw the back part of somebody else's head, the audience were arranged in semicircle, so that they could see one another's faces, and the auditorium was a great family circle seated around a fireplace, which was the pulpit. It was an iron structure, and we supposed fireproof, but the insurance companies looked at it, and after we had gone too far to stop in its construction they declined to insure it except for a mere nothing, declaring that, being of iron, if the inflammable material between the sheets of iron took fire no engine hose could play upon it. And they were right. During those days we educated and sent out from a lay college under our charge some twelve hundred young men and women, many of them becoming evangelists and many of them becoming regularly ordained preachers, and I meet them in all parts of the land tolling mightily for God.

THE FIRE OF 1872.

One Sunday morning in December, 1872, the thermometer nearly down to zero, I was on my way to church. There was an excitement in the street and much smoke in the air. Fire engines dashed past. But my mind was on the sermon I was about to preach, until some one rushed up and told me that our church was going up in the same kind of a chariot that Elijah took from the banks of the Jordan. That Sunday morning tragedy, with its wringing of hands and frozen tears on the cheeks of many thousands standing in the street, and the crash that shook the earth, is as vivid as though it were yesterday. But it was not a perfect loss.

All were anxious to do something, and as on such occasions sensible people are apt to do unusual things, one of the members, at the risk of his life, rushed in among the fallen walls, mounted the pulpit and took a glass of water from the table and brought it in safety to the street. So you see it was not a total loss. Within an hour from many churches came kind invitations to occupy their buildings, and hanging against a lamppost near the destroyed building, before 12 o'clock that morning, was a board with the inscription, "The congregation of Brooklyn Tabernacle will worship tonight in Plymouth church."

Mr. Beecher made the opening prayer, which was full of commiseration for me and my homeless flock, and I preached that night the sermon that I intended to preach that morning in my own church, the text concerning the precious alabaster box broken at the feet of Christ, and sure enough we had one very precious broken that day. We were, as a church, obliterated. "But arise and build," said many voices. Another architect took the amphitheatrical plan of a church, which in the first instance was necessarily somewhat rude, and developed it into an elaborate plan that was immediately adopted.

But how to raise the money for such an expensive undertaking was the question—expensive not because of any senseless adornment proposed, but expensive because of the immense size of the building needed to hold our congregation. It was at that time when for years our entire country was suffering, not from a financial panic, but from that long continued financial depression which all business men remember, as the cloud hung heavy year after year and commercial establishments without number went down. Through what struggles we passed the eternal God and some brave souls today remember. Many a time would I have gladly accepted calls to some other field, but I could not leave the flock in the wilderness.

At last, after, in the interregnum, having worshiped in our beautiful Academy of Music, on the morning of Feb. 22, 1874, the anniversary of the Washington who conquered impossibilities and on the Sabbath that always celebrates the resurrection, Dr. Byron Sunderland, chaplain of the United States senate, thrilled us through and through with a dedicatory sermon from Haggai ii, 9, "The glory of this house shall be greater than that of the former, saith the Lord of Hosts." The corner stone of that building had been laid by the illustrious and now enthroned Dr. Irenæus Prime. On the platform on dedication day sat, among others, Dr. Dowling of the Baptist church, Dr. Crook of the Methodist church, Mr. Beecher of the Congregational church and Dr. French of the Presbyterian church. Hosannah! Another $35,000 was raised on that day.

The following Sunday 328 souls were received into our communion, mostly on confession of faith. At two other communions over 500 souls joined at each one. At another ingathering 628 souls entered this communion, and so many of those gathered throngs have already entered heaven that we expect to feel at home when we get there. My! my! Won't we be glad to see them—the men and women who stood by us in days that were dark and days that were jubilant! Hosannah! The work done in that church on Schermerhorn street can never be undone.

What self sacrifices on the part of many, who gave almost till the blood came! What hallelujahs! What victories! What wedding marches played with full organ! What baptisms! What sacraments! What obsequies! One of them on a snowy Sabbath afternoon, when all Brooklyn seemed to sympathize, and my eldest son, bearing my own name, lay beneath the pulpit in the last sleep, and Florence Rice Knox sang, and a score of ministers on and around the platform tried to interpret how it was best that one who had just come to manhood, and with brightest worldly prospects, should be taken and we left with a heart that will not cease to ache until we meet where tears never fall.

THE SECOND TABERNACLE.

That second tabernacle! What a stupendous reminiscence! But, if the Peter of my text had known what an undertaking it is to build two tabernacles he would not have proposed two, to say nothing of three. As an anniversary sermon must needs be somewhat autobiographical, let me say I have not been idle. During the standing of those two tabernacles fifty-two books, under as many titles, made up from my writings, were published. During that time also I was permitted to discuss all the great questions of the day in all the great cities of this continent, and in many of them many times, besides preaching and lecturing ninety-six times in England, Scotland and Ireland in ninety-four days.

During all that time, as well as since, I was engaged in editing a religious newspaper, believing that such a periodical was capable of great usefulness, and I have been a constant contributor to newspapers and periodicals. Meanwhile all things had become easy in the Brooklyn Tabernacle. On a Sabbath in October, 1889, I announced to my congregation that I would in a few weeks visit the Holy Land, and that the officers of the church had consented to my going, and the wish of a lifetime was about to be fulfilled. The next Sabbath morning, about 2 o'clock or just after midnight, a member of my household awakened me by saying that there was a strange light in the sky. A thunderstorm had left the air full of electricity, and from horizon to horizon everything seemed to blaze. But that did not disturb me, until an observation taken from the cupola of my house declared that the second Tabernacle was putting on red wings.

I scouted the idea and turned over on the pillow for another sleep, but a number of excited voices called me to the roof, and I went up and saw clearly defined in the night the fiery catafalque of our second Tabernacle. When I saw that I said to my family: "I think that ends my work in Brooklyn. Surely the Lord will not call a minister to build three churches in one city. The building of one church generally ends the usefulness of a pastor. How can any one preside at the building of three churches?" But before twenty-four hours had passed we were compelled to cry out, with Peter of my text, "Let us build three tabernacles." We must have a home somewhere. The old site had ceased to be the center of our congregation, and the center of the congregation, as near as we could find it, is where we now stand.

Having selected the spot, should we build on it a barn or a tabernacle, beautiful and commodious? Our common sense, as well as our religion, commanded the latter. But what push, what industry, what skill, what self sacrifice, what faith in God were necessary! Impediments and hindrances without number were thrown in the way, and had it not been for the perseverance of our church officials, and the practical help of many people, and the prayers of millions of good souls in all parts of the earth, and the blessing of Almighty God the work would not have been done. But it is done, and all good people who behold the structure feel in their hearts, if they do not utter it with their lips, "How amiable are thy tabernacles, O Lord of Hosts!" On the third Sabbath of last April this church was dedicated, Dr. Hamlin, of Washington, preaching an inspiring sermon, Dr. Wendell Prime, of New York, offering the dedicatory prayer and some fifteen clergymen during the day taking part in the services. Hosannah!

1869—1892.

How suggestive to many of us are the words spelled out in flowers above the pulpit—"1869" and "1892"—for those dates bound what raptures, what griefs, what struggles, what triumphs. I mention it as a matter of gratitude to God that in these twenty-three years I have missed but one Sabbath through physical indisposition, and but three in the thirty-six years of my ministry. And now, having reached this twenty-third milestone, I start anew. I have in my memorandum books analyses of more sermons than I have ever yet preached, and I have preached, as near as I can tell, about 3,380.

During these past years I have learned two or three things. Among others I have learned that "all things work together for good." My positive mode of preaching has sometimes seemed to stir the hostilities of all earth and hell. Feeling called upon fifteen years ago to explore underground New York city life, that I might report the evils to be combated, I took with me two elders of my church and a New York police commissioner and a policeman, and I explored and reported the horrors that needed removal and the allurements that endangered our young men. There came upon me an outburst of assumed indignation that frightened almost everybody but myself. That exploration put into my church thirty or forty newspaper correspondents from north, south, east and west; which opened for me new avenues in which to preach the Gospel that otherwise would never have been opened.

Years passed on and I preached a series of sermons on Amusements, and a false report of what I did say—and one of the sermons said to have been preached by me was not mine in a single word—roused a violence that threatened me with poison and dirk and pistol and other forms of extinguishment, until the chief of Brooklyn police, without any suggestion from me, took possession of the church with twenty-four policemen to see that no harm was done. That excitement opened many doors, which I entered for preaching the Gospel.

After awhile came an ecclesiastical trial, in which I was arraigned by people who did not like the way I did things, and although I was acquitted of all the charges, the contest shook the American church. That battle made me more friends than anything that ever happened and gave me Christendom and more than Christendom for my weekly audience. On the demolition of each church we got a better and a larger church, and not a disaster, not a caricature, not a persecution, not an assault, during all these twenty-three years, but turned out for our advantage, and ought I not to believe that "all things work together for good?" Hosannah!

NOT NECESSARY TO PICK FLAWS.

Another lesson I have learned during these twenty-three years is that it is not necessary to preach error or pick flaws in the old Bible in order to get an audience; the old Book without any fixing up is good enough for me, and higher criticism, as it is called, means lower religion. Higher criticism is another form of infidelity, and its disciples will believe less and less, until many of them will land in Nowhere and become the worshipers of an eternal "What is it." The most of these higher critics seem to be seeking notoriety by pitching into the Bible. It is such a brave thing to strike your grandmother. The old Gospel put in modern phrase, and without any of the conventionalities, and adapted to all the wants and woes of humanity, I have found the mightiest magnet, and we have never lacked an audience.

Next to the blessing of my own family I account the blessing that I have always had a great multitude of people to preach to. That old Gospel I have preached to you these twenty-three years of my Brooklyn pastorate, and that old Gospel I will preach till I die, and charge my son, who is on the way to the ministry, to preach it after me, for I remember Paul's thunderbolt, "If any man preach any other Gospel, let him be accursed." And now, as I stand here on my twenty-third anniversary, I see two audiences. The one is made up of all those who have worshiped with us in the past, but have been translated to higher realms.

What groups of children—too fair and too sweet and too lovely for earth, and the Lord took them, but they seem present today. The croup has gone out of the swollen throat, and the pallor from the cheek, and they have on them the health and radiance of heaven. Hail groups of glorified children! How glad I am to have you come back to us today! And here sit those aged ones, who departed this life leaving an awful vacancy in home and church. Where are your staffs, and where are your gray locks, and where your stooping shoulders, ye blessed old folks? "Oh!" they say, "we are all young again, and the bath in the river from under the Throne has made us agile and bounding. In the place from which we come they use no staffs, but scepters!" Hail, fathers and mothers in Israel; how glad we are to have you come back to greet us. But the other audience I see in imagination is made up of all those to whom we have had opportunity as a church, directly or indirectly, of presenting the Gospel. Yea, all my parishes seem to come back today. The people of my first charge in Belleville, New Jersey. The people of my second charge in Syracuse, New York. The people of my third charge in Philadelphia. And the people of all these three Brooklyn Tabernacles. Look at them, and all those whom, through the printing press, we have invited to God and heaven, now seeming to sit in galleries above galleries, fifty galleries, a hundred galleries, a thousand galleries high.

I greet them all in your name and in Christ's name, all whom I have confronted from my first sermon in my first village charge, where my lips trembled and my knees knocked together from affright, speaking from the text, Jeremiah i, 6, "Ah, Lord God, behold I cannot speak, for I am a child!" until the sermon I preach today from Luke ix, 33, "Let us make three tabernacles," those of the past and the present, all gather in imagination, if not in reality, all of us grateful to God for past mercies, all of us sorry for misimproved opportunities, all hopeful for eternal raptures, and while the visible and the invisible audiences of the present and the past commingle, I give out to be sung by those who are here today, and to be sung by those who shall read of this scene of reminiscence and congratulation, that hymn which has been rolling on since Isaac Watts started it one hundred and fifty years ago:

Our God, our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come;
Our shelter from the stormy blast,
And our eternal home.

A Woman at Camp Creede.

With her nut brown hair all unkempt and falling around her wan white face in tangled masses, her blue eyes red from weeping and her cheeks pitiably sunken where the roses used to be, with her thin calico dress bedraggled and frazzled and her shawl, that once was of some color, now twisted into a cord around her poor, spare neck; with the faded remnant of a lisle thread glove clinging to the lean, bony fingers of the left hand, and with her right hand bare and red and numb with cold; with her toes peeping through the holes in her shoes like affrighted children in a deadhouse, and her stockings bespattered with mud and incrusted in icicles; with the remains of a once jaunty hat held upon her poor, fevered head by a little strip of blue ribbon—this forsaken creature stalks around Creede like the ghost of a princess in a haunted Spanish castle.

"I am looking for Will," she will tell you, if you ask her about herself. "Will came here from Gainesville, and was to send for me in two weeks. He sent me the money to come on, and told me in the letter that he would meet me at the depot here. He didn't meet me, but I know he must be here, for he has never deceived me, and we have been married five years. Somebody has stolen him from me—I know they have—and are keeping him locked up in one of those houses in the mountains."

And thus the poor forsaken creature rambles on. Great rough men listen to her and their eyes fill with tears. They offer her assistance, but she refuses all aid. "Will will come to me soon," she persists when declining the kindly offers. God pity her! Will's bleached bones lie down the gulch toward Wagon Wheel Gap. Will was accused of jumping a claim and he paid the penalty. Nobody knows who shot him. But everybody knows that the buzzards plucked out his eyes and picked the tremulous flesh from his poor tired bones. The little woman's mind is blank now; disappointment made her insane. It is better so. A kindly old negro woman looks after her and will see that no further harm comes to her.—Creede Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The "Schalensteines" of Switzerland.

In many parts of Switzerland smooth flat stones, evidently hand polished, are often picked up. They are covered with lines, dots, circles and half circles, and are known to the Switzers as "schalensteines." The origin and use of these stones has long been a mooted point among the learned. Some have thought that they were charms, others that they were meant to commemorate the dead. The characters upon them have long since been declared to be undecipherable hieroglyphics, but it has been reserved for Herr Rodiger, of Bellach, to suggest a theory that comes anyways near explaining their true origin and use.

The schalensteines, he says, are topographical charts, as a comparison of them with any modern map of the district in which they may be found will show. The engraved dots correspond with existing towns and villages, the lines with the roads. Even the forks and the mountain passes are indicated with precision that is truly surprising. Herr Rodiger has examined many of these stones from various parts of Switzerland, Italy and Austria, and is sure that they are rude outline maps of the country in which they are found. He has a large collection of them in his possession which, taken collectively, form a most accurate map of Solathurn, the canton in which the majority of them were picked up. Another significant and curious fact concerning the schalensteines is that they are found most plentiful at intervals of about six miles, and usually at places where grossroads cross or fork.—St. Louis Republic.

A Member of the Lobby.

She was an innocent woman, and when her husband went to Washington on some business or other connected with the legislative branch of the government she accepted his explanations without suspicion. Not long ago a lady friend met her.

"I understand your husband has been in Washington some time," said the lady.

"Oh, yes," replied Mrs. X——, "and he will not return until congress adjourns."

"What is he doing there?"

"I don't know exactly the nature of the work," was the innocent reply, "but he writes me that he is a parliamentary solicitor."

"Oh," said the other, equally as unsophisticated, "that must pay very well."

"Indeed it does," exclaimed the wife, "for he sends me a big check every week besides a sealskin coat, a set of diamonds and any amount of other nice things between times."

"My, my," sighed the other woman enviously, "I wish my husband could get a government position too."—Detroit Free Press.

Keeping Utensils Clean.

Iron pots should always be boiled out first with wood ashes and cold water. Then thoroughly wash and they are ready for use. Skillets, griddles, iron gem pans and waffle irons should be well greased and allowed to burn off once or twice before using.—New York Journal.

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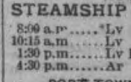

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The 1st and 15th of each month

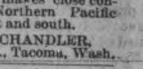
AT 6 P.M. SHARP.

COMMENCING ON FRIDAY, APRIL 15TH.

For freight or passage apply at office of the Company, Wharf street, Victoria, B.C. The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING,
ap1-2w Manager.

THE OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY



CARRYING UNITED States, Hawaiian and Colonial mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot of Folsom street,

FOR HONOLULU

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Tuesday, April 12, 1892, 2 p.m.

For Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney, Without Change.

The Splendid New 3,000 ton Iron Steamer Alameda..... THURSDAY, April 28th, 1892, 4 p.m. Or hour daylight on arrival of the English mails

For freight or passage apply at office, 327 Market street, San Francisco.

JOHN D. SPRECKELS & BROS.,
oct7 General Agents.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER

ISABEL

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after November 19th, '89,

Until further notice,

The Steamer ISABEL will sail as follows:

CALLING AT WAY PORTS:

Leave Victoria for Nanaimo.....Tuesday, 5 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox.....Wednesday, 7 a.m.
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday 7 a.m.

For freight or passage apply on board. oct7

Puget Sound and Alaska Steamship Co.

TIME CARD.

VICTORIA ROUTE.

STEAMSHIP CITY OF KINGSTON

8:00 a.m.	*Lv Tacoma Ar		3:15 a.m.
10:15 a.m.	Lv Seattle Lv		3:00 a.m.
1:30 p.m.	Lv Pt Towns'd Lv		11:45 p.m.
4:30 p.m.	Ar Victoria Lv†		8:30 p.m.

PORT TOWNSEND (MAIL) ROUTE.

11:00 p.m.	*Lv Seattle Ar		3:00 p.m.
12:30 a.m.	Lv Pt Madison Lv		2:10 p.m.
	Lv Kingston Lv		
3:00 a.m.	Lv Pt Gamble Lv		11:00 a.m.
4:00 a.m.	Lv Pt Ludlow Lv		10:00 a.m.
6:00 a.m.	Ar Pt Towns'd Lv†		8:00 a.m.

SNOHOMISH RIVER ROUTE.

7:00 a.m.	*Lv Seattle Ar		2:00 p.m.
8:45 a.m.	Lv Edmonds Lv		12:30 p.m.
10:30 a.m.	Lv Muckilteo Lv		10:45 a.m.
11:00 a.m.	Lv Everett Lv		9:45 a.m.
12:00 m.	Lv Marysville Lv		9:30 a.m.
2:00 p.m.	Lv Lowell† Lv		8:00 a.m.
3:00 p.m.	Ar Snohomish Lv†		7:00 a.m.

*Daily except Sunday. †Daily except Saturday ‡Daily except Monday.

Snohomish River steamer leaves Tacoma, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 6:00 p.m.

Steamer City of Kingston makes close connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

G. G. CHANDLER,
ja18 G. F. & P. A., Tacoma, Wash.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails,

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 11 A.M.

Walla Walla - - - - April 13.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE No. 17,

Taking effect April 1, 1892.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday, at 2 o'clock, a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 13 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

LEAVE VICTORIA for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock; Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Moresby Island Friday at 7 o'clock.

LEAVE NEW WESTMINSTER for Victoria, Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Ft. Simpson and intermediate ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING,
Manager.
G. A. CARLETON,
General Agent.

MALTA AND THE MALTESE.

An Island Transformed From a Barren Rock Into a Tropical Garden.

Interesting Description of the Farms and Homes of the Malta Agriculturists.

CHIOGGIA, Italy, Feb. 29.—Looking back from within the environment of the fisher folk of the Adriatic, and even with all the fair domes and minarets of Venice in view across the opaline waters of the flashing lagoons, the peasantry of Malta are to my eyes set in a fair and sunny perspective.

They are thrifty and virtuous, loyal and loving, kindly and pious, patient and good. There is not a land under the sun where natural conditions have been so bravely overcome, and where original sterility has been so transformed into permanent fruitfulness and luxuriance. Nearly the entire face of Malta was originally a barren desert rock. Save upon a minor portion of its western slope and within the tiny gardens of the rich, when Charles V gave it to the Knights of St. John there was not natural soil enough upon the island in which to bury the dead. Perhaps that may account for Malta's thousands of rock hewn tombs found in catacombs beneath towns, cut in all accessible rocky ledges and projections, or even sunk in surface levels, as I have found them. And yet today there is much aptitude in the boast of the Maltese that their island of stone is the *Flore del Mondo*, or "Flower of the World," for it actually supports from the products of the soil it now possesses a greater population in proportion to its insignificant area than can elsewhere be found outside China and Japan.

The accretion of this soil during the 360 years between the arrival of the knights and the present day has been a work of conservation of trifles majestic in its miserliness and patience, and is without parallel in economic history. The incorrect statement has been made that Malta's entire soil has been brought in shiploads from Sicily. Some of it has been. But it has been chiefly brought from all quarters of the globe. There is no such thing as waste in Malta. The shell of an egg, the chaff packings of merchandise, the entrails of fish, the sweepings of ships' decks and debris from their holds, even the exuvæ of birds, are all treasured, and these in other lands infinitely little and despised things, with the curious method of year by year creating, literally creating rod by rod a tiny additional patch of cultivable land out of the very rock of the island's face, has at last given Malta its splendid luxuriance.

Singularly, too, it is practically all hidden from sight. You can find it, but you cannot see it in the general view. There are few points in the entire island where from the highways your eyes can rest upon anything but rock. The road before you, the walls beside you, the house walls and roofs wherever discernible, are all of stone.

This has all come about in the terracing and diking of the uneven surface of the island, through the infinite labor and patience of the Maltese peasantry since the knights with the monks of their time taught them how "oil might be made to flow from rocks and honey be sucked from the very stone," as I have heard them tell in their almost plaintive Arab chants, which they are always half crooning and half singing when engaged in any manner of labor.

Nine-tenths of all the cultivated land in Malta has been made by actually breaking up with pickaxes the surface of the rock to the depth of nearly two feet, leveling it and piling upon this mass the same stone reduced to powder, as it is very soft and easily pulverized, mixed with layers of this pumice and everything in the nature of soil which has for a long time been scraped together and treasured against this most important of all times with the peasant tenant.

He has less pride in his wife, his children or his animals. They have a wise and serious way of blessing the dead along these patriotic lines. I heard it at Dingli, where, after mass, the peasants were berating the memory of a mean and miserly fellow but recently deceased. They said very unpleasant things about him until one who had not previously spoken set the current the other way in a perfect torrent of praise by the single remark, "But Luegi gave Malta another tumolo (about one-third of an acre) of land!"

No peasant farmer owns his own land. A nobility grew up under the regime of the knights which exists to this day. I thought that of the Balearic islands insignificant to the degree of travesty, but the nobility of Malta are still less in numbers and importance. They are styled marquises, counts and barons. There are perhaps a score of them all told, and I know of a certain Baltimorean who controls twice as many acres of land in the highlands of Scotland for a "shooting" as they collectively possess. About one-half of the 100,000 acres of cultivable land is owned by these noblemen. The remainder is very equally divided between the church and the British crown.

Holdings are nearly all under short, generally eight year leases; but there are a number of 90 and 100 years' leases, giving a virtual ownership. These tiny Maltese farms are very small. A few comprise as many as five salmas, or about twenty-one acres. The most are from one to three salmas. And I know of many with no more than three mondelli, or less than an eighth of an acre of land each. The rentals for these, with all repairs and improvements at the cost of the tenant, range from five to twenty dollars per acre.

If the peasant's holding is little and picturesque in its grouping of scraggy terraces, his home and belongings are indeed snug and picturesque. There is not a squalid, poorly built rustic's abode upon the island. If it be scarcely larger than a sentry box, the walls will be of stone, which is so soft he can chop it out of the ledges with an ax, after which it hardens by exposure.

These structures are usually very low—occasionally two low stories, but oftener one—and always after the Moorish style of extending four, or at least three, sides around the open court. This is invariable, however diminutive may be the home. I have often seen them so small that members of the same family could almost join hands across the open court, but the court was there, with the open sky and its healthful vertical light with the sunshine and the birds; and, better than all, that sense of snugness and nearness between every member of such a household and every other, and the feeling of accessibility and even companionship which draws close remotest household outreachings and belongings, such as the tiers of little boxes in which we Americans live can never give.

As everything else yields to the exigencies of terracing the little patches of hillside artificial soil, one will find these sunny and lightsome abodes in all manner of odd situations. Every piece of made ground is diked and walled so as to prevent a "washout" and also to protect from the southern sirocco of summer and the biting gregale of winter, and the little farms will sometimes be found for a distance of a few miles rising in what appears to be a series of cyclopean ragged stone steps, without a house being visible, or so built into the dike walls that their flat roofs blend into the general perspective of furrowy rock. But you know that you can find them, scores of them, in any short distance. Some of them are really covered excavations in the corners of these tiny fields. Still others project into roads, which wind tortuously about them, and I have frequently become completely bewildered in the maze of narrow thoroughfares thus necessitated within a mile's radius.

Though such extraordinary pains and labor are expended to protect the land against the ravages of the occasional winter downpours of rain, equal care and provision are required to preserve the water, so precious in the long and burning summer months. Every steading is provided with immense tanks or cisterns cut in the solid rock. Tiny springs are frequent, and not a drop from these is allowed to go to waste. Where the spring happens to be located conveniently, little stone troughs are laid so as to irrigate, at pleasure, every square foot of the soil, and every particle of the overflow is conducted by other tiny troughs to the cisterns. Spouts lead from the dike walls and the flat roofs, and from every other possible projection or level, until the entire island is a network of rude appliances for complete irrigation.

But the results are wonderful. Two and often three crops are raised every year, and from May until October, when the untilled surface of the island is as white as a baker's oven and quivering with heat, within these pleasant homes and these walled fields, where the outward aspect is so hard and forbidding, there are endless wimplings of water, marvelous upleaping of vegetables, fruit and grain, and the matchless melodies of birds.

All of these Maltese farm homes are very interesting and many are unique and picturesque. They are all matchlessly clean, and are given unusual freshness and sweetness by the constant application by the housewives of a preparation of the pumiced stone, of a pale ecru color, of the consistency of whitewash, to the stone floors, walls and ceilings. The granary, pens for animals and housing for fowls are all a part of the abode, usually, at convenience, in the first story, the family sleeping in the apartments above; but such extraordinary care is universal among the peasant farmers, that every such apartment I chanced to enter was at least as sweet and cleanly as a gentlewoman's boudoir.

Many of the walls leading from the rear of the court are covered with mosses and vines. Often the old Moorish *noria* or waterwheel stands silently or creaks dismally near the abode. Here and there near the home will be found the ancient treadmill of the Bible times, on which all the wheat and barley of the island is trod out by oxen or cows. Against the walls will hang tremendous gourds, quaint old farming implements, or huge seives with rawhide instead of wire screens, as all the grain is removed from the chaff in this primitive way.

Owing to the scarcity of wood upon the island hardly a wooden implement or article of furniture can be seen. Settles of stone are common. In many farm homes I found stone slabs utilized as tables, and in others the same set securely into the walls of rooms for bunks or beds. Window panes are few, as the light from the sky through the open courts and the tiny and infrequent windows a foot square are all sufficient.

Perhaps the most curious objects to be found in these Maltese peasant homes is what may be termed their stoves. The Maltese literally have no firesides. They require no artificial heat, and all their cooking—which is restricted to bread made of wheat and barley meal, something of the consistency of a Scotch "bannock," fish which is plentiful and cheap, and certain vegetable stews in which are stirred scant shreds of cured fish or scanter bits of bacon for seasoning—is done upon a portable stone stove shaped like a jar, and resembling in everything but color a tinner's ordinary hand furnace in which his soldering irons are heated.

The home and neighborhood life of these folk is not as colorful as that of the Italian and Spanish peasantry. They are docile, calm, contented, ambitious only to thrive, and with a burning desire amounting often to a passion to be better tenants than their predecessors. They rise and go to bed with the sun. If belated at night no friendly evening candle light will guide the wanderer to a fireside.

The music of the guitar and mandolin alone would disclose the presence of this half Arab home. For a little time after the night has fallen and the stars shine out the husbandman may sit and croon his weird, strange chants. The wife sits by him with folded hands and closed eyes, occasionally venturing a minor note. The lads and the lasses thrum the stringed instruments. But they are only those there who belong in that one home.

There is no rustic courtship in Malta save of the sheepeyes sort along the Sabbath and saints' days lanes, as they all repair together for mass at the casals or villages. Then the women wear the faldetta or black cloaklike scarf. The hereditary custom is to cover the face with this. But they do not until after they are wed and are mothers, which is often at thirteen and fourteen years of age.

There are no curious conditions here preceding marriage except that the lover must be able to rent a bit of ground and purchase a donkey and two goats or sheep, as the milk of the island is furnished by the latter animals, and he must solemnly pledge that he will never deprive his betrothed the life right of attendance at the festivals of St. Peter-Paul's, St. John and St. Gregory, which are respectively celebrated at Citta Vecchia, Valetta and Casal Zeitun. And this is not much to ask by a pretty woman who never wears shoes, is never from home on any other occasion, who holds her picturesque household bravely together, and who, before she is forty years of age and often a grandmother, will bear her husband all the way from a dozen to two score happy, helpful progeny.

One feature of Maltese rustic life will always remain with me as a strange but pleasant memory. This is their Arab chants. These have been handed down from the Berber and Moorish invaders of many centuries ago, and, like the Gipsy language, are preserved vocally. But countless chants are improvised, and the hesitant and then outbursting character of these adds impressively to their weird effect. Men, women and children chant under all circumstances and conditions. I have heard it to that extent from surrounding workers in fields, invisible by their huge walls from the highway, that it seemed as though some mighty organ were touched by hands so masterful that a splendid symphony came from innumerable minor discordant chords.

EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World, Here and Elsewhere.

THE TURF.

Princess Bowling has been bred to Hanover.

Pool selling has been legalized in New Zealand.

John A. Goldsmith is recovering from his late severe illness.

The Louisville pool rooms have had a few hard cracks lately.

La Tosca is the favorite in the Metropolitan handicap at 10 to 1.

Father O'Flynn was the first to come in, in the Grand National.

White-hat McCarthy has been buying another lot of trotting brood mares.

The veteran Bill Hayward will ride for the Burridge Bros. this season.

One hundred thousand dollars has been refused for the famous stallion Sydney.

My Craft paid in the mutuals at Guttenburg on Friday $102.20 for place for each V invested.

The trainers at Morris Park are delighted over the change in the weather. The track has been harrowed and is now in good working condition. All the horses there have wintered well.

Messrs. Deaken & Bragg have been ruled off by the East St. Louis Club for not running their horses to win, and Jockeys Parkinson and Bain have been suspended for incapacity in the saddle.

Egotist 2.22¼ is the youngest son of Electioneer to have a representative in the 2.30 list, and with the exception of his full brother he is the only stallion whose dam has three in the 2.30 list and whose grandson has five with records of 2.24½ or better.

W. A. Engeman has disposed of his half share in the Brighton Beach race track to his uncle George Engeman for $250,000. There is talk of Brighton Beach becoming a member of the Board of Control, in which case it will give up five days of its meeting to the Monmouth Park Association, if the latter body require them.

It is understood that Jim Williams, who has in his stable the Hindoo colt, Chief Justice, figures on winning the American Derby with his three year old, which is reported also to have rounded out into one of the grandest looking three year olds ever trained at Louisville.

There are 120 horses at Nashville at present in training, but not many notables among them.

R. Porter Ashe, owner of the Maltese Villa stock farm, is enthusiastic over the outlook for 1892.

The following table compiled by Mr. J. K. Stringfield from the official records, will prove interesting reading to those who care about famous turf performers. Kingston, with his 63 races and $114,677 to his credit, heads the list of winners now on the turf, while Potomac, with seven victories, and $114,650 won, is next in line, followed by His Highness whose nine wins has swelled his money earnings to $109,400. The only other horse who goes over the $100,000 line is the last year's disappointment, Tournament, who, during his turf career, has won 10 races and $104,462 in stakes and purses. The others come as follows:—Strathmeath, 10 races and $92,608 won; Tenny, 25 races and $88,590; Chaps, six races and $69,946; Longstreet, 29 races and $67,595; Badge, 56 races and $63,650; Sallie McClelland, 23 races and $56,794; Banquet, 20 races and $53,435; Judge Morow, 25 races and $51,137; Reckon, 17 races and $40,515; Senorita, 21 races and $4,8570, Eon 20 races and $47,600; Diablo, 23 races and $45,652; Reclare, 25 races and $42,855; Burlington, 8 races and $42,220; King Crab, 56 races and $41,297; Riley, 25 races and $39,265; La Tosca, 29 races and $39,350; Madstone, 34 races and $38,835; St. Florian, 7 races and $38,745; Reporter, 17 races and $44,935; Yorkville Belle, 6 races and $37,790; Tristan, 17 races and $33,425; Tea Tray, 23 races and $33,015; Civil Service, 32 races and $31,739; Rey del Rey, 5 races and $31,453; Sir John, 15 races and $31,175; Castaway, 26 races and $30,900; Tammany, 2 races and $30,070; Montana, 2 races and $29,910; Dagonet, 4 races and $29,671; Poet Scout, 3 races and $28,390; Pessara, 13 races and $28,145; Sir Matthew, 2 races and $27,080; Bermuda, 14 races and $26,975; Racine, 29 races and $26,773; Tipstaff, 29 races and $25,745, and English Lady, 12 races and $25,090.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

AMUSEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

A NIGHT OF SOLID FUN!

Tuesday Ev'g, April 12th

Engagement of the Greatest Comedy Novelty in years, and the first play produced with a Scandinavian character as the central figure,

OLE OLSON

Presented by a cast of phenomenal excellence, including the

NATIONAL SWEDISH LADY QUARTETTE

A positive novelty from the home of JENNY LIND.

PRICES 50c. AND $1.00.

Seats now on sale at Jamieson's bookstore. ap8-4t

IMPERIAL THEATRE.

MALLANDAINE & BURNER, PROPRIETORS
GEO. BERRY, MANAGER.

AN ERA OF PROSPERITY.

WEEK COMMENCING APRIL 4, 1892

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday,

My Partner

A melodrama in four acts.

Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Saturday Matinee

Under the Gaslight

A melodrama in five acts.

Special feature—the great railroad scene.

Our popular prices, 25c., 35c. and 50c. Remember the regular Saturday Matinee, when a beautiful present will be given to the child holding the lucky number.

ONE PROOF
of a good thing is the attempt to
COUNTERFEIT * OR IMITATE IT
IMITATION IS THE SINCEREST FLATTERY.
MELISSA
Stands alone as a Satisfactory Rainproof Garment.

MELISSA IS THE BEST

beyond a doubt, and it is not only the best but it is the only thoroughly reliable, healthful, porous, odorless, Rainproof Fabric in the World. Now, that is pretty strong language, but it is as true as it is strong.

The season for rainproof wraps is here again.

There are several, so called, Porous, Odorless, Waterproofs in the market, some of them will be found absolutely worthless as Waterproofs; others will appear to stand one or two showers, but then it will be discovered that the proofing substance has washed away entirely and left the fibre of the cloth hard and brittle. Another, the most unreliable and useless of the lot, will be discovered to be proofed only in spots; the tail of a garment may be all right while the shoulders let water through like ordinary cloth, one shoulder may be right and the other all wrong. Wearers themselves will have to find out the frauds, and their experience will be both disappointing and expensive. Not so with MELISSA, for the proofing is done on an entirely different basis and cannot be successfully counterfeited or imitated. The process instead of destroying the fabric, preserves and strengthens it, so that its rainproof qualities are maintained intact to the very end. It is practically impossible for a Melissa Garment to be unevenly proofed, and the above trade mark is an absolute guarantee, not only that the proofing is uniform, but that the material is of excellent quality and thoroughly reliable in every respect.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD. TRADE MELISSA MARK. WARRANTED RAINPROOF REGISTERED

WHEN YOU BUY A RAINPROOF GARMENT
YOU WANT THE BEST
NOT ONE THAT IS PROOFED ONLY IN SPOTS.
YOU WANT
"MELISSA."

All classes of Melissa Cloth, in the piece, will be sold to retail dealers through the Wholesale Dry Goods, Millinery, and Woollen Houses only, and a large variety of beautiful patterns of

MELISSA CLOTH FOR LADIES' CLOAKINGS, ETC.

are now being shown by the travellers of the houses handling these goods.

Men's and Youths' Garments will be sold as heretofore, through J. W. MACKEDIE & CO.

THE MELISSA MANUFACTURING CO., MONTREAL.

AUCTION SALES.

J. P. DAVIES & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,

will sell by Public Auction at Salesroom

TUESDAY,

The 3rd day of May

AT NOON.

SPRINGFIELD ESTATE.

27 - SUBDIVISIONS - 27

Particulars Tuesday, 5th April. Maps ready for distribution. Terms liberal.

ESTATE JOSEPH DOUGAN,

DECEASED, INTESTATE.

Subject to the approval of the Supreme Court of British Columbia,

J. P. Davies & Co.

WILL SELL ON

TUESDAY,

3rd day of May,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,

SHAWNIGAN DISTRICT:

The West half of Section 19, Range 3.
The East half of Section 19, Range 3.
The East half of Section 20, Range 3.
The South half of Section 20, Range 4.

COWICHAN DISTRICT:

The East half of Section 1, Range 3.
Section 1, Range 4, containing 350 acres

Particulars with maps on April 9th to be had of Messrs.

DRAKE, JACKSON & HELMCKEN,
SOLICITORS,
OR THE AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALES.

J. P. DAVIES & CO.

have received instructions from the executors in the estate of Catherine Hotz, deceased, to sell by

PUBLIC - AUCTION

the property known as

—THE—

Colonist Hotel,

The Good-will of Business, Furniture, Bar Fixtures, Stock of Liquors, Etc., Etc.

—THE—

CORNER LOT

opposite the Colonist Hotel, fronting on

BEACON - HILL - PARK

Maps containing full particulars to be had on April 9th from Messrs.

DRAKE, JACKSON & HELMCKEN,
SOLICITORS,
OR THE AUCTIONEERS.

J. P. DAVIES & CO., AUCTIONEERS

MONDAY, APRIL 11th,

AT 11 A.M.

Instructed by J. H. Franck, Esq., we will sell at his residence,

255 FORT STREET

All his well kept and nearly new Parlor, Diningroom, Halls and Bedrooms

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising Polished Oak Book Case, Library, Desk, Sideboard, Extension Table, Bamboo Easel, Wardrobes, five Oak Bedroom Sets, Chiffonier, Cane Rocker, Lounges, Lamps, White Lace Curtains, Clocks, Fine Plated-ware, Glassware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, German Mugs, Carpets, Rugs, Fine Glassware, Hand-painted Ware, Bronzes.

WATER COLORS.

One by C. Becker, 1880, Iago's Address Before Othello and Desdemona. One by Becker, 1880, subject, Romeo, Juliet and the Friar. One Nature's Mirror,

BOOKS.

A selected library, Dickens, Irving, Scott, etc.

CHINAS.

Royal Adelaide, Dresden, Worcester and Bohemian ware, Fancy Chairs, Wnatnots.

Five o'clock Tea Cups and Saucers (choice). Mattresses, Blankets Sheets, Quilts, Pillows, Slips, Oilcloth, Stair Carpets, Rods.

Goods on view on Saturday from 2 to 5 p.m. Catalogues ready Saturday afternoon.

Terms CASH.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
ap6 Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES.

CADBORO BAY PROPERTY.

Sale of VALUABLE PROPERTY at Cadboro Bay AND SOME CHOICE WATER FRONTS.

W. R. Clarke, Esq., Auctioneer, will sell by auction

ON THE 7th DAY OF MAY

At his salerooms, 40 Yates street, a portion of the above valuable property, and as soon as a certain portion of the above property has been sold and the first $15,000 paid for on account thereof,

A BONUS OF 20 ACRES

more or less water front lots, being Lots 41, 42, 43 and 44 of Sec. 3, subdivision of Sec. 44, Victoria District, will be

GIVEN AWAY

in the following manner:—The purchasers who shall pay in the aggregate for or on account of their purchase money, in accordance with their agreements, or to the satisfaction of the vendor, the vendor will then have the bonus land surveyed into lots and sold by public auction to the highest bidder, and the proceeds will, after paying expenses of survey, etc., be distributed or placed to the credit of such purchasers who have so paid between them the first $15,000, in proportion to the amounts paid by each of them respectively.

Nearly one-half of the amount has already been sold, and a great part of the money paid. Those who wish to make money easily, safely and without risk, should purchase some of this beautiful property.

Easy terms will be given those who desire.

Plans and all particulars can be seen at my office, 40 Yates street, or at the office of C. T. W. Piper, 43 Fort street.

Sale will be held at

12 noon and 7:30 p.m., Saturday, May 7.

W. R. CLARKE,
ap6 Auctioneer.

J. P. DAVIES & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

GOVERNMENT SALE

—OF—

121 LOTS 121

—IN THE TOWN OF—

NELSON

Under instructions from the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, on behalf of the Province of British Columbia, we will sell by Public Auction, at 11 a.m., at the Town of Nelson, Kootenay, on

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27th,

Particulars, with maps, can now be obtained at the office of the auctioneer.

Terms of Sale—¼ cash, ¼ six months, ½ twelve months, with interest on deferred payments at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Crown Grants $5 each.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
mh11-td Auctioneer.

JOSEPH SEARS

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

Glazier, Paper Hanger, &c.

114 YATES STREET

MESSRS. W. S. HAMPSON & CO.

STANLEY HOUSE

GENERAL DRY GOODS

Corner Broad and Yates Streets, Victoria, B.C.

Tender their thanks to the Ladies of Victoria and neighborhood for their liberal patronage during the past year, and beg to announce the arrival of their very large purchases for the Spring and Summer trade. These goods have been purchased with great care, in the very best European and American Markets, and as our room is very limited they have been marked at extremely low prices, to ensure a clearance during the season. We invite your inspection of our stock, which will be found well selected and in great variety.

STAPLES.

Good variety and values in Sheetings, Cottons, Honeycomb and Marseilles Quilts and Toilet Covers. Towels, all sorts and prices. Good selection of Lancashire, Welsh and Shetland Flannels, etc., etc., etc. Lace Curtains, Art Muslins, Canton Draperies, Cretonnes, plain and reversible. Big selections in these goods.

Prints, French Percales, Galatea Stripes, Oxford Shirtings, Muslins in check, stripe, spots, etc., etc. These are all English and Scotch goods especially selected for this trade.

JACKETS AND MANTLES.

Our buyer has excelled himself this season. A good assortment in Capes, Jackets, Cloaks, Rain and Dust Cloaks, for Misses and Ladies (especial attention has been paid to S.S.W. and E. & O.S.) These goods are of the Very Newest Styles, both in design and material, imported by ourselves and selected by OUR OWN BUYER at the factories, consequently they will be right in values.

ROBES AND DRESSES for Babies' and Children's wear. This department is very complete.

DRESS DEPARTMENT.

This department is replete with the newest things in Plain and Fancy Dress Goods, comprising Henriettas, Serges, Stanley Cloths, Tweeds, etc. Some beautiful effects in Costumes (no two alike), and Challies, etc. A big range of Plain and Fancy Black and Grey Dress Goods, suitable for mourning.

Large assortment of Dress and Trimming Silks, in black and colors. Also the latest designs in Cord and Braid Trimmings.

First-class Dress and Mantle Making on the Premises.

LACES.

in Black and Cream, a very large stock comprising Flouncings, Demi-Flouncings, Edgings, etc., etc. Some pretty things among them, our own importing, direct from France.

Ladies' and Misses' Underwear

Full range, both sizes and prices. Large assortment of Blouses in Cotton, Wool and Silk.

UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, all sorts and sizes. Ribbons, Chiffons, and newest designs in Veilings—large assortment.

HOSIERY

is a strong point with us this season. Two Hundred Dozen to select from, including Cotton, Cashmere, Lisle Thread, Silk, Plain and Fancy. Our 25c. STAINLESS BLACK COTTON and 50c. STAINLESS BLACK CASHMERE cannot be beaten in the Province, and we believe not in the Dominion.

GLOVES

in Kid, Lisle, Silk, etc., etc Over 200 Dozen. Our

STANLEY 4-BUTTON, $1.00
GASCOYGNE 5-HOOK LACING, $1.00
BRETAGNE 7-HOOK LACING, $1.25
Reduced from $1.50.
FERNAND JOSEPHINE 4-SNAP, $1.25
Reduced from $1.50.

The above are fully 20 per cent. cheaper than anything we have ever offered in the Province. Also a full line of Undressed Kid and Gauntlet Gloves in Kid and Lisle Thread.

Do not pass us because of our SMALL STORE, as our Stock is all we describe it to be. Come in and see our Stock, for we consider it No Trouble to Show Goods. Note the address:

THE STANLEY HOUSE — THE CASH DRY GOODS STORE — Cor. Broad & Yates Sts.

WM. S. HAMPSON & CO.

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.

Will Send Delegates to the Eastern Provinces to State Their Views.

A regular meeting of the Trades and Labor council of Victoria was held last evening, at which there was an unusually large attendance of members. A long discussion took place on the Chinese question and the petition relative to the matter, which was drafted by a committee appointed at a previous meeting, was considered. It was decided to circulate the petition throughout the entire province with the view of securing as many signatures to it as possible, after which it will be sent to one of the representatives at Ottawa in order to lay it before the House of Commons. It is likewise the intention to take steps towards procuring means sufficient to enable them to secure the services of two able orators, acquainted with the real state of affairs in the Province as regards the labor question and capable of pointing out to the working classes of the Eastern provinces the pernicious effects of allowing an unrestricted influx of mongolians into Canada. In this way it is expected that the sympathy of their bretnern throughout Canada will be enlisted in the cause.

The council also scrutinized many of the acts of public servants in the Legislature and out of it, and resolved to perfect their organization in order to make their voice more fully heard and heeded. Irregularities in the tramcar service were particularly dealt with.

Following is the text of the petition to the House of Commons:—

The petition of the undersigned residents of the Province of British Columbia humbly showeth:—

That the Province of British Columbia is the portion of Canada nearest to Asia, and consequently more directly affected by Chinese immigration.

That laborers are supplied directly from Asia into Canada principally by Chinese companies, and a system of slave labor is thus introduced upon British soil.

That Chinese as a class are injurious to Canada, as they ridicule our religion and laws; they evade punishment for crime and payment of customs imposts and taxes; they establish organizations amongst themselves which are above the law of Canada and set it at defiance; they introduce loathsome diseases and demoralizing habits, and seldom aid their own sick and infirm; they trade almost exclusively among their own people and send a large portion of their earnings to Asia; they are a non-assimilating alien race, and the Australian colonies of Great Britain and the United States of America are in a great measure protected by law from their presence.

That a few years ago your Honorable Body was pleased to pass the Chinese Immigration Act.

That the law then enacted has in a great measure been beneficial, but in some respects insufficiently restrictive, for at present British Columbia is the most favorable portion of the American continent in the North Pacific above Mexico for Chinese to land, thus neutralizing in a great measure the beneficial effects of the law of the United States upon the same subject, and attracting Chinese to our shores.

That we respectfully represent that in our opinion it would be in the interest of the people of Canada if Chinese immigration were prohibited by law, but if that can not at present be accomplished, that the entrance duty on persons of Chinese origin entering Canada should be increased from $50, as at present, to $500 per head, and should apply to all Chinese other than those mentioned in sub-sections (a) and (b) of section 8 of the Chinese Immigration Act, that the issuance of certificates for leave to depart from and return to Canada should be abolished, and the number of Chinese that a vessel can carry should be limited to one for every 500 tons of its tonnage.

That every company which will become an employer of labor and seeks incorporation, should be prohibited from employing Chinese, and that Chinese should not be employed upon any work or in any capacity, payment for which is to be made out of the public funds.

Wherefore your petitioners humbly pray, that your Honorable House may be pleased to bring about changes in the Chinese Immigration Act, if possible, in the manner indicated and otherwise to protect Canada from the evil effects of Chinese labor.

PERSONAL.

Movements of Well Known People in Various Directions.

Jno. Mahrer, of Nanaimo, is in the city.

S. M. Robins, of Nanaimo, was at the Driard last night.

Chas. Butler, of Port Townsend, was in the city yesterday.

Mrs. Flesham, sister of Mrs. Hyams of this city, arrived last evening from the Sound.

J. F. Englehart who was taken suddenly ill last week, was very low last night, but rested easier to-day.

C. E. Smitheringale, who for some time has been telegraph editor on the Vancouver Telegram has given up that position and will come to Victoria to live.

BRIEF LOCALS.

One Day's Doings in City and Province Briefly Related.

The newest patterns in oilcloths and linoleums at Spencer's.

Razors, strops and complete line of shaving materials at Fox's, 78 Govt. St.

Bowker's handsome sorrel mare Cricket has a fine filly colt by Christmas.

When suffering from toothache try Gibbons' Toothache gum. Sold by all druggists.

Three complete lines of fine cut bar glasrware at Weiler Bros., 51 to 55 Fort street.

A large assortment of lace and art curtains, art muslins, cretonnes, etc., at Weiler Bros.

Several new patterns of room mouldings just received by Weiler Bros., 51 to 55 Fort street.

Try Breakfast Gem, the finest cereal food for people troubled with dyspepsia, to be had at J. P. Matthews & Co., Sole Agents for Victoria.

Call at the Steam Laundry, Yates street and see laundry work performed fit for white men. No spit, opium, or other celestial superfluities.

The New York Bank Statement.

New York, April 9.—The weekly statement of associated banks shows the following changes: Reserve, decrease, $2,178,150; loans, increase, $1,150,600; specie, increase, $34,000; legal tenders, decrease, $2,279,800; deposits decrease, $390,600; circulation, increase, $138,500. The banks now hold $15,838,800 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent. rule.

Most complexion powders have a vulgar glare, but *Pozzoni's* is a true beautifier, whose effects are lasting.

DIED.

Sullivan—On the 8th instant, John Sullivan, a native of Sligo, Ireland, aged 60 years.

The funeral will take place on Monday at 9:30 a.m., from his late residence, Humboldt street, and at the Roman Catholic Cathedral at 10 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BARNETT & ELICHAGARAY

(Formerly Barnett & Fils)

Standard Cognac Brandies

The best values on the market.

WALTER R. WONHAM & SONS
MONTREAL,
Successors to Henry Chapman & Co.
Sole Agents for Canada.
ap9&13

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore existing between John T. Bennett and Albert H. Burns, under the style of Bennett & Burns, as sailmaker, at 75½ Wharf street, Victoria, has been dissolved by mutual consent as and from this day. All liabilities of the late firm will be discharged, and all debts due to the late firm collected, by the undersigned only, who will continue the business as sailmaker under his own name.

A. H. BURNS.

Victoria, 8th April, 1892. ap9-3t

JOHNSON STREET WARD.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—I beg to announce myself as a candidate for Alderman, and solicit your vote and influence.

ap9 ANDREW GRAY.

C. P. N. CO., LD.

STEAMER "DANUBE"

Captain Meyer,

Will leave from Rithet's Inner Wharf

FOR SKIDEGATE

And Way Ports.

FRIDAY, APRIL 15th, AT 5 P.M.

And from Outer Wharf at 8 p.m.

For freight and passage apply at office of the Company, Wharf street.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time, without notification.

JNO. IRVING, Manager.

ap8-td

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE

—AT—

Salesrooms, corner of View and Broad Streets,

(Opposite Driard)

SATURDAY, APRIL 9

AT 7:30

I will sell to the highest bidder bedsteads, tables, chairs, small chest of drawers, 8 pairs blankets, quilts and rugs, small set scale, 4 lamps, saw, square, spirit level, a gardening outfit, a lot of books, and a Sharp's carbine rifle. Also crockery, including 3 Chinese tea sets, 12 pieces in each, glassware, etc., besides a large quantity of tea and tobacco, canned goods, and clothing of all kinds.

Reserved—1 very fine polished oak sideboard upset price $25, worth $40. 1 fine Shoninger organ, upset price $50, cost $150.

Terms cash as the sale proceeds.

JAMES MORTIMER, Auctioneer.

ap8-2t

CAPT. WILLIAM MOORE

Messrs. Langley & Co.

Dear Sirs:—

I have great pleasure in giving you this testimonial for your Balsam of Aniseed, having used it for many years in my family, for coughs, colds, bronchitis. One or two bottles generally effecting a cure in bronchitis.

Yours truly,

Wm. Moore.

Victoria, Feb. 23rd, 1892. fe17

C. B. LOCKHART & CO.,

Funeral Directors and Embalmers.

PARLORS: Corner of Broad street and Trounce Avenue. au15

COME TO CAMERON.

Remember that

The Tailor makes the Man,

And Cameron will suit you

BETTER THAN ANYBODY in the city.

His assortment of Underclothing is complete.

REAL ESTATE — MORTGAGES

IMPROVED FARM

One hundred and sixty acres, houses and barns, Shawnigan District. Only $1600; terms to suit.

A. W. MORE & CO.

70 DOUGLAS STREET.

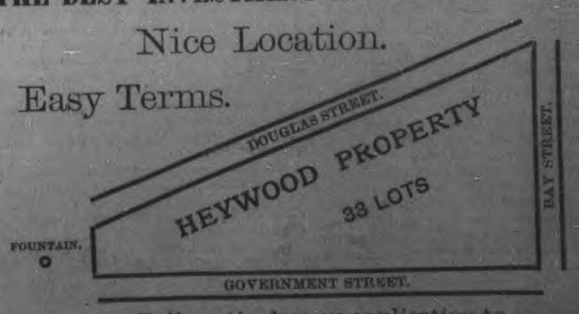
Two hundred acres, good land, Alberni District, $2000; terms to suit.

INSURANCE — EXCHANGE

THE BEST INVESTMENT IN VICTORIA TO-DAY.

Nice Location.

Easy Terms.



Full particulars on application to

HEISTERMAN & CO., 75 GOVERNMENT ST.

LIBERALS AND RECIPROCITY.

Hon. David Mills Condemns the Devious Course Pursued by the Government.

How the Ministers Invited Failure at Washington and Then Rejoiced Over It.

Mr. Mills (Bothwell) in his speech on the Budget on Tuesday night ridiculed the Government's attempt to negotiate a trade treaty with the United States, and showed how insincere had been their protestations throughout the country, that they desired to obtain a measure of reciprocity. Their pretensions were laid bare by the Minister of Finance's statement of the result of the last mission to Washington. The Government supporters in this House, he said, praised the delegation to Washington not for anything they did, but for what they had failed to do. (Hear, hear.) The Government in this matter had had the wisdom to fail. So many of the members of this House had declared that a reciprocity treaty would be a calamity to the farmers of this country that Mr. Mills said he began to wonder why the ministers had gone to Washington. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentlemen who had spoken in support of the Minister of Finance were rejoiced that the Canadian farmers were not to lose the protection which they enjoy under the National Policy. A few moments later Mr. Mills congratulated the Minister of Finance that on his arrival at the White House some good fairy had changed his intention to work upon Canada the wicked purpose with which he had gone down, and that Canada had been spared the calamitous results of reciprocity. (Laughter and hear, hears.) Another reason, he went on to say, why the supporters of the Government in the House were pleased with Mr. Foster's speech was that now their speeches in which they show how bad a thing reciprocity would be for this country can still be used by them. It was likely these speeches might be used so long as this Government continued in office, because it seemed now that it had

CONVINCED MR. BLAINE

that reciprocity would not be good for Canada. Speaking further of the Washington mission, Mr. Mills reminded the House with what melancholy pleasure the Minister had announced the result of his mission and with what melancholy cheers his supporters had heard him. He sketched the history of the negotiations on the subject of reciprocity and reviewed the correspondence with regard to it. He condemned the dissolution of Parliament last year and showed how unconstitutional it was, criticising the breach of faith with the United States Government which this country had been guilty of by the representations about reciprocity they made during the elections. He spoke of the dismissal of the first delegates to Washington in April last year as a dismissal on probation, because of a breach of faith. Some most important papers, he declared, were missing from the correspondence brought down by the Government and only parts of other papers were given. He was sure, he said, that the Government all through these negotiations had been simply anxious to allay public feeling and postpone public opinion. This was the plainest inference from the correspondence. The Government knew that no treaty confined to natural products would be entertained by the United States Government. Their missions had been made for the sake of their effect upon the elections—the first for its influence upon the general elections and the second was to influence the bye-elections. The fact that the Government had found it necessary to enter upon such

A COURSE OF PRETENSION

showed what in their opinion public feeling was in this country. Strongly as they felt themselves entrenched by their subserviency or devotion to the manufacturers, they had been forced to bow to the farming classes and their desire for freer trade relations with the United States. Proceeding to deal with the Government's refusal to bring down the records of the last trip to Washington, Mr. Mills declared that there was no precedent in history where such a discussion took place in Parliament at the instance of a Minister without all the records being brought down. He made a strong argument in support of this contention, quoting authority and precedents. It was not a rule he was arguing for, he said, but a constitutional principle, the observance of which was necessary to enable Parliament to discharge its duties. For a Minister to initiate a discussion, withhold the papers and refuse to give information except what he chose to give in his speech was a course unheard of in British Parliamentary history and, if persisted in, would make it impossible for Parliament to discharge its high functions. What he complained of was that the Minister of Finance introduced into his speech a discussion of the unofficial communications which had passed between the Canadian Government and the Government at Washington, correspondence nevertheless of the highest importance to the people of this country. The Minister had made a statement to the House. He had told the House of what had passed in a very imperfect way, but he had withheld from the House all the papers which should have been brought down to enable the members to follow their own opinions on the matter. This was treating the House in a highly improper manner, with the greatest possible indignity. The Government denied, the House the opportunity of coming to a rational conclusion by withholding that information which was necessary to enable the members to judge for themselves. Mr. Mills then devoted his attention to the statement of Mr. Foster of what took place at the interview at Washington. Mr. Foster had said that the reciprocity favored by Mr. Blaine would of necessity

INVOLVE DISCRIMINATION

against the imports from the Mother Country. He (Mr. Mills) wished to call the attention of the House to the fact that the Government had long proposed and Parliament had long sanctioned a policy of discrimination against the United Kingdom. The taxes upon the products of the United Kingdom were discriminatory in their character. When they made the products of one country free and taxed the products of another country it was not necessary that these products should be of the same nature in order that this tax might be discriminatory in favor of the one country and against the other. Mr. Foster had said there could not be a treaty of reciprocity with the United States unless it was discriminatory against Great Britain. What evidence did the Hon. gentleman submit on that subject? The United States treaty with the West Indies was not discriminatory. The United States had concluded a treaty with Newfoundland which this Government interfered with, and which was not discriminatory. He was not prepared to admit that a treaty with the United States could not be made that was not discriminatory. If negotiations were carried on by hon. gentlemen who were anxious for a treaty, instead of hon. gentlemen who had pronounced themselves against a treaty, whose supporters in the House had without exception spoken against a treaty of reciprocity, it might be possible to succeed. There was no evidence that the subject was exhausted or adequately considered by the hon. gentlemen who interviewed Mr. Blaine. Some preparation for a proper journey of this kind was necessary, some consideration of the facts, some analysis of the trade between the two countries, some estimate of the possibility of the increase or growth of that trade in consequence of the changes which the Government proposed. Mr. Blaine told them that a treaty in natural products only would not have

THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS

of utility or reciprocity. What answer did the hon. gentleman make to that statement? They had brought down no papers to show what the reply was given. If the hon. gentleman went to Washington to make a proposition to the Government of the United States, if they proposed to confine reciprocity to natural products, he supposed that they went there prepared to show that that proposition was a fair one to the United States. Mr. Foster said that Mr. Blaine considered it unfair, but he did not give to the House a single statement to show that he contended to the contrary. The Government ought to have been prepared to submit to the House all the information by which the members of the delegation fortified themselves before they set out on this journey to the southern capital. Where was it? Why was it not in the possession of the House? It was clear that the House had not been properly dealt with in this matter; that the course taken by the Government was not a constitutional one; that the House was entitled to full information; that everything the Government had in its possession by which it undertook to sustain the proposition made to the Government of the United States should have been at this moment in the hands of the members, and that until it was prepared to put these papers in the members' hands it ought to have abstained from initiating any discussion upon the subject. Some hon. gentlemen had referred to the bye elections as an evidence of the public support of the policy that the Government was pursuing. What was the policy upon which the recent elections turned? Was the Government supported upon the ground of upholding or of opposing reciprocity? There were other and more potent influences at work than those connected with the trade question. The protective policy of the Government did not to-day enjoy a greater degree of popularity than it did at the last general election. (Applause.)

A Jabobite Uprising.

An amusing, yet unrecorded, scene took place, one of the London correspondents of the Yorkshire Post writes, at Charing-Cross in the small hours of Saturday morning. Saturday was the anniversary of the execution of Charles I., and the ardent young bloods who form the Legitimist Jacobite league determined to decorate the king's statute at Charing-Cross with a wreath. With a touching respect for the powers de facto that could hardly have been expected from young gentlemen who are fond of "playing at treason" they took the authorities into their confidence, and asked permission to place the wreath. That permission was refused, but the Legitimist Jacobite league was undismayed. They thought of Dr. Johnson's reply to the friend who asked him to walk in Kew Gardens, "Sir, I will never walk in the gardens of a usurper." They would not bend the neck to the minions of a usurper, and so they sallied forth between 1 and 2 in the morning with the wreath. But when they reached the statue they found that the minions had been beforehand with them, and that a cordon of police was drawn around it. Some attempt was made to break through, but the Marquis de Ruvigny and Raineval (one of Don Carlos' henchmen in England) and Mr. Mellor, the radical Jacobite revisionist candidate for the St. Ives division of Huntingdonshire, the ringleaders in this bloodless fray were informed that if they did not desist they would be escorted to Bow street. That was not quite the right sort of notoriety, so the young Englishman with the French title, the hybrid candidate and the rest of them retired—perhaps to drink confusion to the House of Hanover. This grotesque Jacobite league must of course not be confused with the Order of the White Rose—a rather agreeable society, whose Jacobitism is purely antiquarian and Pickwickian.—London Queen.

Clever Women

quite realize that by the great law of progress something is always being brought out to make life pleasanter. The latest thing introduced is the "Health" undervest for ladies, made from the very finest Australian wool, and which every good doctor in Canada agrees is a perfect safeguard against cold, whilst being at the same time well fitting, warm, and luxurious. When you go down town step into any first class dry goods store and ask to see these goods. If you do not see the word "Health" plainly stamped on the garment, don't buy it as it will not be the genuine article. They are made in special light weights, and new styles, for spring and summer wear.

All kinds of cutlery at Fox's, 78 Government street.

Get prices from Victoria Lithograph Company for lithograph work before placing your orders.

MRS. POYNTRY PERRIN.

THE AGE OF REASON.

Women's Potent Influence, Whether as Daughter, Wife or Mother—This Influence is Inseparable From Her Sex—It is a Power.

In former times, both ancient and modern, women in general occupied a secluded state; and it was only in the extreme privacy of the home circle that she exerted a potent influence, as daughter, wife or mother. Thanks to the efforts of educators, scientific educationists, physicians, and others interested in higher female education, the position of women, especially in Canada, is all that can be desired in many respects.

The women of Canada, well educated and refined, are noted for their common sense views on all matters pertaining to health; and are now in a position to think and act for themselves. In this respect, Mrs. Poyntry Perrin, of 135 Bleeker street, Toronto, is a notable example. She was for two years a terrible sufferer from nervous prostration; her limbs became useless and cold, and she feared that she would lose the power of walking.

Mrs. Perrin, knowing what Paine's Celery Compound had done for others of her sex, and finding other treatment useless, commenced to use the great remedy, and was perfectly restored to health. She tells us that she has taken a new lease of life. Ability to discern truth from error, a woman's keen perception and liberal education, enabled Mrs. Perrin to break away from old established rules and formulæ that had no value. This estimable lady knew that Paine's Celery Compound was a renewer, a recuperator and a builder; and with faith in its power she used it. A well known Toronto gentleman, H. M. Pellatt, of 40 King street, vouches for Mrs. Perrin's statements. In her letter of testimony, Mrs. Perrin says:—

"I feel it both a privilege and a duty to acknowledge the merits of Paine's Celery Compound. For about two years I was laid up with nervous prostration, so badly that I feared I could never walk again. From my knees down, my legs were perfectly useless and cold. In despair I got a bottle of Paine's Celery Compound; and, after taking about six bottles I am in perfect health; my friends say I have taken a new lease of life; in fact, I am a walking advertisement for your Compound."

Reader, let us call your attention to the fact, that this grand and glorious agency is able to do the same for you. This wondrous preparation is not an untried article. It has done its work to the satisfaction of every suffering man and woman in Canada and cannot fail in your case, no matter how desperate your condition. Be assured of the fact that it is your only true medium of escape from suffering, woes and pains.

Is This Your Turn?

A gentleman visiting a patient in a hospital said to the attendant: That sick man's father is my mother's son." What relationship existed between the visitor and the patient?

THE QUEEN will give an elegant Mason & Risch fine toned upright piano to the first person answering the above problem correctly; an elegant gold watch for the second correct answer; a China dinner set for the third correct answer; an elegant silk dress pattern for the fourth correct answer, and many other valuable prizes. An elegant special prize will be given for the **first correct answer from a reader of this paper.** Each person answering must enclose five three cent stamps for copy of THE QUEEN for April, containing full particulars, and a beautiful water-color engraving "Easter-Morning." This announcement appears simultaneously throughout Canada **to-day.** Answer promptly, as postmarks count. Address THE CANADIAN QUEEN, "X" Toronto, Ont.

N.B.—THE QUEEN gives away one piano each month during 1892. The winner of the piano in the last (Moses) problem was Miss May Gormley, of Hamilton, Ont. ap2-3 4

Thermometer.

The earliest thermometers were extremely crude, and were known as weather glasses. They were made in Holland about 1600. Sir Isaac Newton was the first to place the freezing and boiling points. Fahrenheit, a Dutch scientist, was the first to scientifically grade the thermometer, making the scale in 1720. Celzius, a Swede, divided, in 1742, the distance between the freezing and boiling points into 100 degrees. His system has been in use in France for a century, and for many years in other countries of Europe. It is coming into general use throughout the scientific world.

Social Problems.

It is always a problem to a lady in the spring, what is best to buy in the shape of underware.

Of beautiful textures, and in special light weights, the "Health Brand" undervests have been produced for Spring and Summer wear.

No other brand has become so popular, and had such a large sale, and ladies will study their own interests by seeing these goods before purchasing anything else. Every first class store has them for sale.

Wisdom's Violet Cream

Is the most exquisite preparation in the world for softening the hands and face. It is not only a substitute for, but in every respect superior to glycerine, cold cream, vaseline, and like preparations. Try it. D. E. Campbell, agent.

BALD-HEADED

THIN AND GRAY HAIRED PEOPLE

Before After

Prof. DORENWEND

The Leading Hair Goods Artist of Canada

IS COMING

With Beautiful Wigs and Hair Goods Coverings of Every Description

I will have with me Ladies' and Gent's Wigs, Toupees, Switches, Bangs, Wavy and Plain Fronts and Hundreds of Different Styles, manufactured of Finest Human Hair.

I WILL BE AND HAVE MY SHOWROOMS AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES

Also Lotions for Hair, to produce blonde and other shades; Hair Ornaments in Cut Steel, Real Tortoise Shell, etc. This is my first trip to Manitoba, N. W. Territories, and British Columbia. These provinces being a long distance from Toronto, I have made extra preparation in order to SUIT ALL WITH ANY STYLE AND COVERING required. No matter if you are bald, have thin, gray or discolored hair, I will be able to suit you. DO NOT MISS THIS RARE CHANCE of seeing the finest and most practical contrivances for the head manufactured on this continent. Have your heads remodelled. Old made young, and young made beautiful. Every article tried on free of charge to show the effect my goods give, and the benefit derived from wearing them as to appearance and health. I shall arrive and leave sharp on time at hotels in places as announced here, accidents excepted. *Call as early as possible and make sure that you don't miss this rare chance.*

KAMLOOPS, B.C., Dominion Hotel
Mon., Tue., and until Wed. noon, Mar. 28, 29, and 30

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., Colonial Hotel
Fri., Sat., Mon., and Tue., Apr. 1, 2, 4, and 5

VANCOUVER, B.C., Manor House
Thu., Fri., Sat., Mon., Tue., and Wed., Apr. 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, and 13.

NANAIMO, B.C., Central Hotel
Fri. and Sat., Apr. 15 and 16.

VICTORIA, B.C., Driard House
Mon., Tue., Wed., Thu., Fri., and Sat., Apr., 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23.

A. DORENWEND

Established 1868 — 103 and 105 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

COAL

The New Vancouver Coal Mining & Land Co., L'd.

(FORMERLY THE VANCOUVER COAL CO.),

ARE THE LARGEST COAL PRODUCERS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE NANAIMO COAL (Used principally for Gas and Domestic Purposes).

THE SOUTH FIELD COAL (Steam Fuel).

THE NEW WELLINGTON COAL

House and Steam Coal) are mined by this Company only.

THE "NANAIMO" COAL gives a large percentage of Gas, high Illuminating Power, unequalled by any other bituminous Gas Coal the world, and a superior quality of Coke.

THE "SOUTH FIELD" COAL is now used by all the Leading Steamship Lines on the Pacific.

THE "NEW WELLINGTON" COAL, which was introduced early the present year, has already become a favorite fuel domestic purposes. It is a clean, hard coal, makes a bright and cheerful fire and its lasting qualities make it the most economical fuel in the market.

The several Mines of the Company are connected with their Wharves at Nanaimo and Departure Bay where ships of the largest tonnage loaded at all states of the tide. Special dispatch is given to Mail and Ocean steamers.

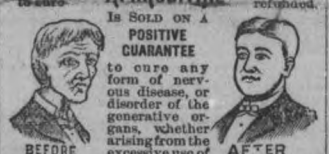
SAMUEL M. ROBINS, Superintendent.

Dec. 30.

MEDICAL.

THE CELEBRATED FRENCH CURE

Warranted to cure **"APHRODITINE"** or money refunded.



BEFORE AFTER

Is SOLD ON A **POSITIVE GUARANTEE** to cure any form of nervous disease, or disorder of the generative organs, whether arising from the excessive use of Stimulants, Tobacco or Opium, or through Indiscretion, etc., such as Loss of Brain Power, Wakefulness, Bearing down Pains in the Back, Hysteria, Nervous Prostration, Leucorrhœa, Dizziness, Weak Memory, Loss of Power, which if neglected often lead to premature old age and insanity. Price $1.00 a box, 6 boxes for $5.00.

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE for every $5.00 order, to refund the money if a Permanent cure is not effected. Thousands of testimonials from old and young, of both sexes, permanently cured by APHRODITINE. Circular free. Address

THE APHRO MEDICINE CO
WESTERN BRANCH,
Box 27. PORTLAND, OR.

SOLD BY COCHRANE & MUNN, Druggists
Corner of Yates and Douglas streets,
Sole Wholesale Agents, Victoria.

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BE A MAN

All men can't be Apollos of strength and form, but all may have robust health and strong nerves and clear minds. Our treatment makes such men. The methods are our own exclusively, and where anything is left to build upon, the **VIGOR OF MEN** is easily, quickly, permanently restored. **Weakness, Nervousness, Debility,** and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the result of over-work, sickness, worry, etc., forever cured. Full strength development, and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanations and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address,

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Pruning, Flower and Vegetable Gardens laid out and kept in order by day or contract.

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All communications attended to promptly.
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P.O. Box 748. mh7-tf Victoria, B.C.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE I SHALL not be responsible for any debts contracted without my written authority.

W. F. TOLMIE.
Victoria Sept. 2, 1891. se2-tf

NOTICE.

I WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY debts contracted by my wife or any other person on her behalf.

JOHN J. RUSSELL,
Strawberry Vale Farm
Victoria Dec. 11, 1890. de12-tf

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and style of Conlin & Rendall has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be carried on by Mr. Rendall, who will collect all debts due to the firm and pay all liabilities.

Dated this 10th day of March, 1892.

M. J. CONLIN,
WM. RENDALL.
mh10-1m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership lately subsisting between the undersigned under the firm or style of "Braden & Stamford," has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

The said business will henceforth be carried on by the undersigned James Leonard Stamford, who will receive all accounts and pay all liabilities.

Dated the 26th day of March, 1892.

JOHN BRADEN,
J. L. STAMFORD
m28-1m

BRITISH COLUMBIA LAND AND INVESTMENT AGENCY
(Limited.

THOMAS ALLSOP, HENRY S. MASON, CUYLER A. HOLLAND } DIRECTORS.

HEAD OFFICE
15 Sergeant's Inn, Fleet Street. London, Eng.

The business of ALLSOP & MASON has been merged in the above company and will be carried on by the Company as a general Land and Investment and Insurance Agency.

Money to Loan on Mortgage
AT LOW RATES.

TOWN LOTS AND FARMING LANDS
For Sale on Easy Terms.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES ON West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land, forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced. Price $30 per acre; half cash, balance on time. Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, m29-tf 55 Third street, Victoria.

A. MAXWELL MUIR,
ARCHITECT,
Rooms 3 and 18, - - - Turner Block.
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You should see the cute curios and pretty ornaments in the

NEW JAPANESE BAZAAR.

Twenty per cent. discount on all goods for two weeks only.

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90 DOUGLAS ST.

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OPTICIANS.

SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES

Opera, Field and Marine Glasses, and all kind of Optical Instruments.

The Correct Adjustment of Spectacles and Eyeglasses our specialty.

We are not jewelers (simply dealing in glasses) but the ONLY OPTICIANS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

27 FORT ST.

PLATE GLASS

We have a consignment of Plate Glass, which we expect

To Arrive About April.

APPLY TO

MUIRHEAD & MANN

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JAPANESE BAZAAR

Make your gardens and houses really

CHARMING!

Buy and plant at once

JAPAN LILY BULBS

Dwarf Shrubs, Chestnut, Persimmon, Cherry Trees and

DOUBLE TREE PÆONIES

Just imported in fine condition, by

T. S. FUTCHER,
41 FORT STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

FOR SALE.

ONE POOL TABLE, nearly new (6 ft. x 10 ft) by Brunswick, Balke & Co., with balls, cues and usual fittings complete. Can be seen by applying to the steward at the Victoria Club Fort street, Victoria. au13d

MRS. GAINSBOROUGH'S DIAMONDS.

JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

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CHAPTER IV.

Clasped the necklace around her throat.

Mr. Birchmore shook my hand cordially, yet I fancied that he betrayed signs of embarrassment or uneasiness He seemed glad to meet me on my own account, and yet to feel constrained by my presence. Had he any reason for wishing to conceal from me the fact that he had a daughter? It now occurred to me for the first time that in her conversation with me Miss Birchmore had never alluded to her mother. Perhaps her mother was dead—had died in her child's infancy. Perhaps the silence concerning her arose from some other and less avowable cause: there might be some matrimonial disgrace or tragedy at the bottom of the father's and daughter's reserve. The idea had a certain plausibility, and yet I found it unsatisfactory. The true explanation of the mystery might not be worse than this, but I fancied it must be different—it must be something more unusual and strange.

"This is an unexpected pleasure," said I, for the sake of saying something, as we descended the steps down the river embankment to the ferryboat.

"The world is not so large a place as people pretend," replied Mr. Birchmore. "Have you been long in Dresden?"

"A week or so. I've been doing the neighborhood and was told that Saxon Switzerland must not be left out of the list. I came near going by the boat"—(Here I suddenly recollected that if Mr. Birchmore had gone by boat, as his daughter said he had, his presence in Schandau before us was wholly inexplicable.) "How did you manage to get here so quickly?" I exclaimed; "the steamer can't be due for three hours yet!"

He looked at me in apparent perplexity, and Miss Birchmore, too, seemed taken aback rather than sharing my own astonishment. There was a pause of a few moments; then she said, in a low, hurried tone:

"You know, papa, I got word that from some misunderstanding you had taken the steamer instead of the train."

"Ah, to be sure," he rejoined, with a short laugh, "I see the difficulty. You must look upon me, I suppose, as a sort of magician, able to transport myself about the country on some new telegraphic principle. Well, I'm afraid I can't lay claim to any such supernatural power. I shall lose credit by the explanation, but you shall have it nevertheless."

"No, no; give us room for the exercise of our imagination," cried I, laughing. The fact was I felt as if my query had been in some way unfortunate. There was a certain effort in Mr. Birchmore's manner and a want of spontaneity in his laugh, and the awkwardness seemed shared to some extent by his daughter. In my ignorance of the true lay of the land I was continually making some irritating blunder, and the more I tried to make myself agreeable the worse was my success.

Mr. Birchmore, notwithstanding that I deprecated it, chose to make his explanation. "Kate was right," said he. "My first intention was to go by train. Afterward I decided on the boat, and left the hotel with the purpose of getting our passage that way and sending Kate word to meet me at the landing. But the boat turned out to be so crowded that I changed my mind again. It was then so late that I hadn't time to reach the Central railway station. My only chance of catching the train was to jump into a drosky at the steamboat landing and drive as the 'kutscher' never drove before for the lower station, which was half a mile nearer. I got there barely in time, and Kate, it seems, was waiting at the Central all the while!"

"And of course," added Miss Birchmore eagerly, "the people at the hotel fancied that he had gone by the boat and sent me word. Oh, yes, I understand it all now—don't you, Mr. Gainsborough?"

"I don't take it kindly of your father to strip away the illusions from life so pitilessly," returned I in a humorous tone; "I should have been much happier in believing that he had flown through the air on the Arabian king's wishing carpet." This sally sufficed to raise the smile of which we all seemed so greatly in want, and so we got into the ferryboat in a comparatively easy frame of mind.

The valet to whom I have already alluded sat on a thwart near the bows in such a position that I had a full view of him. A more unconciliating object I have seldom beheld. His body and arms were long, but his legs were short and bowed outward. His features were harsh, forbidding and strongly marked, but there was an expression of power stamped upon them which fascinated my gaze in spite of the ugliness which would otherwise have made me glad to look away. It was not the power of intellect, for, although there was plenty of a saturnine kind of intelligence in the countenance, it was not to be supposed that a fellow in his position of life would be remarkable for brains. No; this power was of another kind. I do not know how to describe it, but I believe some people would get out of the difficulty by calling it magnetic.

Whatever it was it produced a very disagreeable impression on me, and I could not but wonder that Mr. Birchmore should have chosen to take such a creature into his employ. I had the sense, however, on this occasion to keep my speculations to myself; I was resolved not to make a fool of myself again if I could help it—at least not with this particular family. I noticed that whenever Mr. Birchmore had occasion to address this man he did so in a peculiarly severe and peremptory tone, very different from his usual low voiced style. There was seemingly no great affection for him on his master's part, therefore, and certainly the valet looked incapable of a tender feeling toward any human creature.

Possibly, however, he was invaluable as a servant and his unpropitiating exterior might cover an honest and faithful heart. Only, should such turn out to be the case, I would never again put faith either in physiognomy or my own instinct of aversion. I disliked to think of this ill favored mortal being in daily association with my lovely Kate Birchmore—for already, in my secret soul, I called her mine—and I made up my mind that if ever fortune granted me the privilege of making her what I called her, I would see to it that monsieur the valet formed a part of any one's household rather than ours.

Meanwhile the ferryman had poled and paddled us across the river, on the shore of which a swarm of hotel porters stood ready to rend us limb from limb. But Mr. Birchmore put them all aside save one, to whom he pointed out my trunk and gave him some directions which I did not hear.

"I take the liberty," he then said, turning to me, "to so far do the honors of this place as to recommend you to the most agreeable hotel in it, the Badehaus, at the farther end of the village and about half a mile up the valley. These hotels that front the river would give you better fare perhaps and less unpretending accommodations, but if quiet and coolness are what you are after, not to mention the medicinal spring water and a private brass band, the Badehaus is the thing."

"The Badehaus be it, by all means." This attention surprised me, not because I misdoubted my friend's courtesy, but because I had imagined that his courtesy would not stand in the way of an unobtrusive attempt to withdraw himself and his daughter from my immediate companionship. Yet so far was this from being the case that he had taken some pains to secure our being together—for of course the Badehaus must be his own quarters. I glanced at Kate, who had taken her father's arm and was pacing beside him thoughtfully, with downcast eyes. Was she glad as well as I?

We passed through a narrow alley, between two friendly buildings, which seemed strongly inclined to lean on one another's shoulders; crossed the rough cobblestones of the little market place and, gaining the farther side of the bridge, found ourselves on a broad, level walk, which skirted the southern side of the small valley wherein the village lies. On our right hand was a series of stuccoed villas, built against the steep side of the hill; on our left a strip of meadow, with a brook brawling through it; and beyond this again the straggling array of the village and the hill on the other side. Overhead the spreading branches of low trees kept off the glare of the sun. Had Kate and I been there alone, methought the charm of the place would have been complete.

"What delightful little villas these are!" I exclaimed. "Aren't they better than any hotel—even the Badehaus?"

"If you think of spending any great time here—I believe they don't let for less than a week. But probably these are all full at this season. Higher up the valley, two or three miles beyond the hotel, you will find detached farmhouses, whose owners would no doubt be glad of a lodger. If you are not broken into a traveler's hardships, though, you'll prefer the Badehaus."

"I think I shall prefer it as long as you are there."

"Well, I'm sorry to say that won't be long—we shall move tomorrow morning. If I had expected you, I—I should have been happy to have arranged matters otherwise. But the fact is, I have engaged rooms at one of the farmhouses I spoke of, and tomorrow they will expect us."

My spirits fell at this news like a feather in a vacuum, and I dare say my face showed it. There could be no doubt now that Mr. Birchmore was resolved to get rid of me. That he would go tomorrow to some distant farmhouse I did not question, but as to his having intended any such thing before he saw me alight from the train I confess I didn't believe it. It was an unpremeditated expedient, and his inviting me up to the Badehaus was only a polite mitigation of the shock.

"I am very sorry!" was all I could say.

Kate turned her face a little toward me at the words and her eyes met mine sidelong. Only that look—she did not speak—but I saw, or thought I saw, enough in it to make our parting at such brief notice a sentimental impossibility. At whatever sacrifice of the laws of ceremony and civilized reserve, I determined that my acquaintance with her, so well begun, should not thus be nipped in the bud. I would sooner win her as a barbarian than lose her as a man of the world. How to execute my determination was a problem to be solved at my leisure.

We sauntered on to the hotel, chatting discursively; my mind was too much preoccupied to be thoroughly aware what we were talking about. Arrived at our destination, I followed my trunk to my room, having arranged to take an early dinner with my friends. It was nearly two hours before we met again. The dinner passed with the same sort of desultory conversation that we had affected during our walk. Mr. Birchmore's manner was serious and rather cold. Kate, too, was subdued and grave; not the brilliant, laughing Kate of the railway carriage. We were waited upon at table by the saturnine valet, whom his master called Slurk—a name that seemed to me to suit him excellently well. He waited on us in perfect silence from the beginning of the meal to the end, though several times peremptorily addressed by his master. There was to me something disagreeably impressive in the fellow's very taciturnity—it seemed to indicate reserved power. Kate, I noticed, was careful never to speak to him, but I saw his glance several times directed fixedly upon her.

After dinner Mr. Birchmore produced a cigar and said:

"I must take a drosky over to our farmhouse. Do you young people care to come, or would you rather stay here?"

"I think I'll stay, papa, please," answered Kate.

"And I, to see that nobody runs away with her," I added, with an easy smile.

"Slurk, get me a carriage," said Mr. Birchmore, and nodding a goodby to us he went out.

"How far is it from here—this farmhouse, Miss Birchmore?" I asked when we were alone.

"I believe about two miles."

"I should like to know its exact situation."

"Why didn't you go with papa, then?"

"Can't you imagine?"

She had been absently puckering her handkerchief into folds in her lap. Now she looked up.

"Why do you wish to know where we are going?"

"Because I've taken a great fancy to—to Mr. Slurk, and I can't bear to think of losing sight of him!"

I had expected her to laugh and perhaps blush; instead of that an expression of something like terror swept over her face, and she laid her finger on her lip.

"Don't talk of him!" she whispered.

Her emotion had so astonished me that I could only stare in silence. Here was another mystery—or stay! could it be that Slurk was at the bottom of all those strange signs and enigmas that I had been puzzling myself over from the first? I was prepared to believe whatever amount of evil concerning the fellow might be required. But what could he have done, or have in his power to do, that could so affect Miss Birchmore? Had he held her life or fortune at the mercy of a word, she could hardly have betrayed more dismay at my jesting satire.

"It's nothing," she said, recovering herself after a moment. "Only I don't like him much, and you—and I wasn't expecting to hear his name just then."

"Heaven knows it is a very different name I should have spoken!"

"No, no, no! You have amused yourself with me today, and tomorrow you must find some one else to amuse you, that's all!"

"Amused myself, Miss Birchmore?"

"Well, Mr. Gainsborough, I'm sorry if I failed to entertain you. I'm sure I tried hard. But it's so difficult to entertain an Englishman!"

"Upon my word, I believe you've been laughing at me from the beginning! But however ridiculous I may be, Miss Birchmore, I can have thoughts and feelings that are not ridiculous"—

"Oh, please—please don't be angry. And I'm sure I never thought you ridiculous—I—oh, anything but that!"

The tone, the look which accompanied these last words made me forget caution and self possession for a moment. "Miss Birchmore—oh, Kate! I cannot lose sight of you—I cannot lose you! Do you care—is it nothing to you if we never meet after today? Kate, I love you!"

Had the confession come too soon? Was she offended? She shrank away from me with a glance searching, yet pathetically appealing.

"Do not forget yourself, sir. You are an honorable English gentleman. What have you said?"

"I love you—yes, love you!"

"He loves me," she repeated slowly and caught her breath with a kind of sob. Her eyes fixed themselves on me with an inward look, as of intense reverie. "It must not be! it must not be!—but he does love me!" Her hands fell in her lap; there were tears now in her eyes, but a smile quivered over her lips.

"Why do you say it must not be, Kate? It is! It shall be!"

I took her hand, which she scarcely attempted to withdraw. I felt that I had won her and would hold her against all comers.

Just then a knock came to the door; she snatched her hand away and rose to her feet. Mr. Slurk entered.

"The band is going to play in the court," he said in German. "I have kept chairs and a table for the lady and gentleman beneath the trees."

He made a low obeisance as he spoke, but his malignant glance never swerved

[Continued on page 11.]

As Sweet as New-mown Hay are The Clothes That are Washed with SUNLIGHT SOAP.

Try it. As a labor-saver it will astonish you. 6 9

C. E. PERRY, Mem. Inst. C.E., P.L.S. M. S. DAVYS, M.E. J. H. GRAY, C.E., P.L.S

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CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS

Provincial Land Surveyors, Real Estate & Mining Brokers

Railway Reconnaissance and Location Contracts taken. Estimates Prepared. Prospecting Outfits Organized, Mines Reported on and Assays Furnished.

In connection with our Engineering and Surveying Department, we are opening up an office at Nelson, in the now famous Kootenay District, for the purpose of handling Real Estate and Mining in all its branches. Our partner Mr. M. S. Davys having resided in the Kootenay country for the past five years, and successfully developed valuable mining properties there, is thus able to furnish reliable information as to location and values of properties. We have secured the services of Mr. R. H. Cavill, formerly of Swansea, where he was for five years connected with the Swansea Smelter. Mr. Cavill's practical experience as manager for the past 17 years, in some of the foremost mines and mills in California, Arizona, Mexico and Central America, together with his Swansea experience, gives him a thorough knowledge of the treatment and best methods of working refractory ores.

OFFICES

VICTORIA Room 4, Spencer's Arcade, Government Street. NELSON, B.C.

KASLO CITY

The Centre of the Great Kootenay Mining District in B.C.

This young and thriving City is situated on Kootenay Lake at the mouth of Kaslo River, within close proximity to the famous Kaslo and Slocan mines.

The discoveries during the present year of numerous mines of remarkably rich ore and great width on Kaslo river and east of Slocan Lake are well known to the public. They have attracted the attention of capitalists and miners all over the continent, and there is no question that these mines, which are tributary to KASLO CITY, will receive more attention than those of any other section of Kootenay.

A spacious hotel has been built for the accommodation of travelers. Stores and other buildings have also been erected. The townsite is being cleared and streets graded so as to forward the large amount of building that will be in progress as soon as material is secured for construction. A trail has been built to the mines, which will be replaced by a wagon road as soon as the work can be prosecuted. The grade to the mines is an easy one. An application for a charter to build a railway line into the mines from Kaslo will be made at the coming session of the Legislature. Everything is being done that circumstances will permit to give easy access to the mines and furnish supplies for the miners. KASLO CITY will have a large population this summer. It will become the supply depot for the richest mining section yet discovered in British Columbia. Unlike many mountain towns, it is most favorably situated on a gentle slope from the waters of a sheltered bay on Kootenay Lake, and is supplied for domestic and manufacturing purposes, by a large stream of pure cold water.

If you wish to participate in the profits that enchanced values will bring don't fail to invest in Kaslo City. Lots are on sale at the offices of all the Leading Real Estate Brokers in the Province.

IRVING & HAYWOOD, - - GENERAL AGENTS

WILLIAMS' BUILDING, BROAD STREET, VICTORIA.

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DUCK LUNG,

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EMPLOYMENT OFFICE

And contractor for Chinese labor at short notice. 42 Fisgard street, Victoria. P.O. Box 157. fe9-2m

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the electors of the Municipality of Johnson Street Ward that I require the presence of the said electors at the Council Chambers, City Hall, on Saturday, the ninth day of April, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing a person to represent them in the Municipal Council as Alderman for Johnson Street Ward, vice J. C. Devlin, resigned.

The mode of nomination shall be as follows: The candidates shall be nominated in writing; the writing shall be subscribed by two voters as proposer and seconder, and shall be delivered to the Returning Officer at any time between the date of the notice and 2 p.m. of the day of nomination, and in the event of a poll being necessary, such poll will be opened on the twelfth day of April at the Council Chambers, City Hall, of which every person is hereby required to take notice and govern himself accordingly.

Given under my hand at Victoria, the 4th day of April, 1892.

W. K. BULL,
Returning Officer.

Public notice is hereby given to the electors of Johnson Street Ward, of the municipality of the City of Victoria, that I require the presence of the said electors at the Council Chambers, City Hall, on the ninth day of April, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating or electing a person to represent them in the Municipal Council as Alderman for Johnson Street Ward, vice J. C. Devlin resigned.

W. J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

ap4

MUNICIPAL.

Tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned until Wednesday, the 6th day of April next at 4 p.m. for laying three stone crossings in this city.

Specifications may be seen on and after Friday, the 25th inst., at the office of the City Surveyor.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

City Clerk's office, March 24, 1892. mh24

MUNICIPAL.

VICTORIA CRESCENT, from its intersection with McClure street, to Quadra street, is closed to traffic during removal of rock, until further notice.

S. T. STYLES,
Chairman Street Committee.

Victoria, March 3rd, 1892. mh3

NOTICE.

HAVING ACQUIRED ALL THE STOCK and interest of the Vancouver Island Land and Investment Co., Limited, the business will in future be carried on in my own name.

mh8-1m HENRY CROFT.

SNOWFLAKE

FLOUR

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VICTORIA

ROLLER FLOUR MILL

Delta Brand Family Flour,
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No. 64 & 66 Store St. Victoria.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I, Jno. T. Pierre have this day taken my father, T. W. Pierre, as partner into the business lately carried on by me as the Victoria Tailoring and Dyeing Establishment, at 101 Douglas street, and the said business will in future be carried on by us under the firm name of Jno. T. & T. W. Pierre. All liabilities will be paid by the said Jno. T. Pierre, who will collect all bills.

Signed { Jno. T. Pierre.
F. W. Pierre.

Victoria, B. C., April 5th, 1892.

Ap 6-tf

HORSES - FOR - SALE

A carload of fine Eastern Horses, just arrived, comprising carriage horses, some fine drivers, and heavy draft horses, are now offered for sale at

96 FORT STREET,
Opposite Fashion Stables.

W. EWING. a5-1w

from Kate, and she, half turning toward him, seemed impelled by a power stronger than her own will to meet it, though slightly shivering the while with pure aversion. For my own part I longed with all my heart to kick the varlet into the hall or throw him out of the window. But prudence warned me to bide my time. If I obtained the footing to which I aspired in Mr. Birchmore's family I would settle summarily with Mr. Slurk; meanwhile I should best consult my interests by conducting myself with all due quietness and decorum. I offered Kate my arm to lead her from the room, but with a barely perceptible gesture she declined it, and walked swiftly before me through the doorway, Slurk making another deep obeisance as we passed. The fellow had a smooth, unimpeachable way of getting the better of one that made my blood boil. I commanded myself, not without an effort, and nursed my wrath to keep it warm.

When we reached the court the brass band had established itself in the little pagoda erected there for its accomodation and was just striking up, and there, sure enough, were a table and chairs awaiting us beneath the trees. But neither of us was in a humor to face a crowd of people, and by a tacit agreement we turned to the left and, crossing the little plank bridge which spanned the narrow stream that skirted the hotel grounds, we found ourselves on the high road leading up the valley. Along this we walked for some distance, both of us silent. At length the opening of a path presented itself, which climbed by a zigzag route to the summit of the pine clad hill. Into this we turned, and in a few moments were out of sight of alien eyes amid the thick growing hemlocks. The ascent was steep, and at the first turning in the path my beautiful companion paused for breath.

"Will you take my arm now, Kate?" I said.

With a faint smile she complied.

"Just for this once," I heard her murmur, seemingly speaking to herself. "Never again—but this once I will."

"Now, Kate," I said resolutely, bending forward so as to catch her eye, "let us have done with mysteries. No more 'never agains' and 'just this onces,' if you please! First, I want you to tell me whether you love me."

She drew her breath hard.

"I can tell you nothing, Mr. Gainsborough"—

"You shall not call me 'Mr. Gainsborough.' If you can't call me 'Tom,' call me nothing; but I will never be 'Mr. Gainsborough' to you again!"

"I thought we were to have no more 'never agains'" she rejoined, with a passing sparkle of the old playfulness in her air.

"None of yours, I meant."

"I will call you 'Tom,' if you please, on one condition."

"What condition?"

"That you let it be 'just this once.'"

"Kate, do you love me?"

"Oh, you are cruel!" she cried with passionate emphasis, slipping her hand from my arm and facing me with glowing looks. "I wish I could say I hate you! You are a man of the world, and I a poor girl from a convent, who knows nothing. I am trying to do right, and you oppose me—you make it hard and bitter to me. If you loved me as I—as I would love if I were a man, you would not press me so. I tell you it must not be."

"What is, shall be, Kate! Dear Kate, we love each other, and who in the world shall prevent it or forbid our being married?"

"Hush! hush!" She came a step nearer to me and caught my sleeve with her little hand as a timorous child might do, glancing nervously over her shoulder as if something fearful were hidden among the trees. "Did you hear nothing?" she whispered. "Did not some one call me?"

"Only I have called you, dear. I called you 'Kate,' and now I want to call you 'wife.'"

She continued to stand motionless, with that frightened, listening expression still on her face; and yet my words had apparently passed unheard. What was it, then, that her ears were strained to catch? To my sense the forest was full of shadowy stillness, tempered only by a faint whispering of leaves, and now and then a bird note high overhead.

Gradually the strange preoccupation left her. Her breathing, which had been irregular and labored, now came evenly and gently once more. She glanced sidelong at me for a moment, then with a swift, tender movement she came yet a trifle closer and laid her other hand upon my arm.

"Tom—Tom, dear! I will say it, for we shall be parted soon; and then, if I am alive, I shall be comforted a little to think that I did say it. Listen—Tom, dear, I love you! Never forget that I said it—Tom, I love you."

I was taken deliciously by surprise. You must not expect me to tell how I felt or what I said. I can only remember that I took her in my arms and kissed her. The bird that warbled over our heads seemed to utter the ecstasy that I felt.

Presently we began to move on again. I don't know why I didn't speak. Perhaps I thought that our kiss had been the seal of her surrender, and that there are words were for the moment impertinent. By and by the converse would be renewed from a fresh basis. Besides, my thoughts were flying too fast just then for speech to overtake them. I was thinking how singular had been the manner and progress of our acquaintance. It was scarcely in accordance with what I believed to be my normal temperament and disposition to plunge so abruptly and almost recklessly into a new order and responsibility of life. I had fancied myself too cautious, too cool headed, for such an impulsive act. But it was done, and the fact that Kate's feelings had responded to my own seemed to justify the apparent risk. We were meant for each other and had come together in sheer despite of all combinations of circumstances to keep us apart.

Knowing, as we did, scarcely anything of each other as worldly knowledge goes, I had yet felt that inward instinct and obligation to union which made the most thoroughly worldly knowledge look like folly. What would my mother say to it? How would the news be relished by her father? I cared not. I foresaw difficulties enough in store, but none that appalled me. After all, an honorable man and woman, honestly in love with each other, are a match against the world, or superior to it. Union is strength, and the union of loving hearts is the strongest strength of all.

"And do you want to marry me, really, Tom?"

We had gained the summit of the steep hill and were now pacing along the ridge. The narrow, winding valley lay sheer beneath us on the right, with the white road and the dark stream lying side by side at the bottom of it. The crest of the opposing hillside seemed but a short stone's throw distant; the aroma of our privacy was the sweeter for the pygmy drosky, with its manikin inmate, which was crawling along through the dust so far below. We commanded the world, while we were ourselves hidden from it.

"I should rather think I did, Kate."

"I thought Englishmen only married as a matter of business; that they married settlements and dowries, and rank and influence, and added women merely as a matter of custom and politeness."

"I am satisfied to marry for love; if that's un-English, so much the better for me."

"You would take me without anything but just myself?"

"What is worth having compared with you?"

"Oh, Tom! But then you cannot have just myself alone. Nobody in the world is independent of everything—not even an American—not even an American girl who has lived seven years in a convent! I may not be able to bring you anything good—anything that would make me more acceptable; but what if I were to bring you something bad—something terrible—something that would make you shudder at me if I were ten times as lovable as you say I am?"

"Why, then I should have to love you twenty times more than ever, I suppose, that's all!" I answered with a laugh.

"You don't mean what you say—at least, you don't know what you say. You are not so brave as you think you are, sir! What do you know of me?" She spoke these sentences in a lower, graver tone than the previous ones, which had been uttered in a vein of half wayward, fanciful playfulness. Almost immediately, however, she roused herself again, as though unwilling to let lightsome humor escape so soon.

"Well, let us pretend that you have married me, for better or worse, and that it is all settled. Now, where will you take me to first?"

"Where do you wish to go?"

"Oh, it must be somewhere where nobody could come after us!" she exclaimed, with a curious, subdued laugh. "Nobody that either of us have ever known; neither your mother, nor my father, nor—nor—anybody! And there we must stay always, because as soon as we came out we should lose each other and never find each other again. And that would be sadder than never to have met, wouldn't it?"

"But my darling Kate," interposed I, laughing again, "where on earth in this age of railways and steamboats and telegraphs and balloons are we to find such a retired spot? Unless we took a voyage to the moon, or could find our way down to the center of the earth, we should hardly feel safe, I fear!"

"Oh, well, you must arrange about that, only it is as I tell you, and you see marrying me is not such a simple matter after all. Well, now, suppose we have reached the place, wherever it is—what would you give me for a wedding present?"

"What would you like?"

"No; you are to decide that. It wouldn't be proper for your wife to choose her own wedding present, you know."

"I believe such a thing does sometimes happen, though, when the people are very fashionable and aristocratic."

"But I am not aristocratic; I am an American. Now, what will you give me?"

"What do you say to the diamonds?"

"Well, I think I will take the diamonds," she said, meditatively as though weighing the question in her mind. "Yes, papa said I might wear diamonds after I was married. But might not your mother object?"

"Not when she knows whom they are for, and at any rate she is going to leave them to me in her will."

"Oh! and you expect that the news of our marriage will kill her?"

"It ought rather to give her a new lease of life. But you shall have the diamonds all the same. Will you try them on now?"

"Why, have you got them with you?"

"Certainly; I always carry them in this pocket."

"How careless! You might lose them."

"No; the pocket buttons up—see!" and turning back the flap of my coat I showed her how all was made secure.

"But what if robbers were to attack you?"

"Then I should talk to them with this," I rejoined, taking my revolver from another pocket and holding it up.

"Oh, that's a Derringer! They have those in America. What a pretty one. Let me look at it."

"No," said I, replacing it in my pocket, "it has a hair trigger and every barrel is loaded. You shall look at something much prettier and not dangerous at all. Here, sit down on this stump and take off your hat and I'll put them on for you."

The stump of which I spoke stood at the end of the path we had been following, and within a few rods of the brink of a precipitous gorge, which entered the side of the steep mountain spur nearly at right angles. Across this gorge (which, though seventy to one hundred feet in depth, was scarcely more than half as wide at the top) a wooden bridge had formerly been thrown; but age or accident had broken it down until only a single horizontal beam remained, spanning the chasm from side to side, and supported by three or four upright and transverse braces. The beam itself was scarcely nine inches in width, and the whole structure was a dizzy thing to look at. My nerves were trained to steadiness by a good deal of gymnastic experience, but it would have needed a strong inducement to get me across that beam on foot.

Kate sat down on the stump as directed, but her manner had become languid and indifferent; the brightness and sparkle of her late mood were gone. As she looked up at me her level eyebrows were slightly contracted and the corners of her mouth drooped. Her hands were folded listlessly in her lap. She was dressed in some soft white material, through which was visible the warm gleam of her arms and shoulders; the skirt was caught up in such a way as to allow freedom in walking; she wore a broad brimmed white hat over her black hair, a yellow sash confined her waist and her hands were bare. I untied the ribbon of her hat, she permitting me to do so without resistance; and then kneeling before my I unbuttoned the diamonds from her pocket and laid them, in their case, upon her lap.

"Now, dear, shall I put them on you or will you do it yourself?"

She opened the case and the gems flashed in the checkered sunshine that filtered down between the leaves of the trees. The sight seemed to rouse her somewhat; a faint spot of color showed in either cheek, and she drew in a long breath.

"They are splendid!" she said. "I never saw anything like them. No, your mother would need to die before giving up these."

"They won't look their best until you have put them on. Come!"

"Oh, I'm afraid! What if"—

"Afraid of what?"

"What if some one were to come and see"—

"Nonsense, my darling! There's no one within half a mile of us; and if there were they would only see a lovely girl looking her loveliest."

"How nicely you talk to me! Well, then—you put them on me. I won't touch them myself."

The parure consisted of a necklace and a pair of earrings. I lifted them flashing, from the case, clasped the necklace around her throat, she sitting motionless, and hung the earrings in her ears. A light that matched their marvelous gleam seemed to enter into her eyes as I did so.

"You and these diamonds were made for each other!" I said; and bending forward I kissed her on the lips.

For more than a minute she sat there quite still, I kneeling in front of her, we were looking straight into each other's eyes. Then all at once a troubled, anxious look came into her face. She rose with a startled gesture to her feet.

"Hush! hush! did you hear?"

"What's the matter?" cried I, jumping up in surprise.

"Hush! some one calling—calling me!"

Again that strange fancy! What did it mean? I could not repress a certain thrill at the heart as I gazed at her. It was very weird and strange.

As I gazed a singular change crept over her. Her face was now quite colorless, and its pallor was intensified by the blackness of her mystical eyes. Those eyes slowly grew fixed—immovable, as if frozen. The lids trembled for a moment, then drooped, then lifted again to their widest extent and so remained. Her lips, slightly parted, showed the white teeth set edge to edge behind them. The rigidity descended through her whole body; she was like a marble statue. She breathed low and deeply as one who is in profound slumber.

"Kate! what has happened to you!" I cried in alarm, putting my hand on her shoulder. Her arm was fixed like iron; she seemed to hear nothing, feel nothing. She was as much beyond any power of mine to influence her as if she had been dead. The diamonds that glittered on her bosom were not more insensible than she.

I must confess that I was somewhat unnerved by the situation. Kate was evidently in some sort of trance, but what had put her into that state, and how was she to be got out of it? For aught I knew it might be the prelude to a fit or other seizure of that nature, involving consequences dangerous if not fatal. In the bewilderment of the moment the only remedy that I could think of was cold water; to dash her with water might be of use, and scarcely make matters worse. About thirty paces from where we were standing a small rill meandered among the roots of the trees and trickled at last in a tiny cascade down the rocky side of the gorge. Toward this I ran, and, stooping down attempted to scoop up some of the refreshing element in the crown of my straw hat.

Rising with the dripping hat in my hands I turned to go back, but the sight that then met my eyes caused me to drop everything and spring forward with a gasp of horror.

Moving as if in obedience to some power external or at least foreign to herself as a mechanical figure might move, steadily, deliberately and yet blindly, Kate had advanced directly toward the narrow chasm, and when I first beheld her she already seemed balancing on the brink. Before I could cover half the distance that separated us, she had set foot on the long beam which spanned the abyss, and had begun to walk along it. By the time I had reached the hither end she was half way over, stepping as composedly and securely as if she were on an ordinary sidewalk, though the slightest deflection from a straight course would have sent her down a hundred feet to the jagged bowlders below.

Standing on the hither verge, every nerve so tensely strung that I seemed to hear the blood humming through my brain, I watched the passage of those small feet which I had admired that morning as they peeped coquettishly from beneath her dress in the railway carriage—I watched them pass, step after step, along that awful beam. I suppose the transit must have been accomplished in less than a minute, but it seemed to me that I was watching it for hours. I uttered no sound lest it might rouse her from her trance and insure the catastrophe that else she might escape; I did not attempt to overtake her, fearful lest the beam should fail to support our united weight. I saw her pass on, rigid, unbending, but sure of foot as a rope dancer, and at last I saw her reach the opposite side and stand once more on solid earth, preserved from death as it seemed by a miracle. I have no distinct recollection of how I followed; I only know that a few seconds afterward I was standing beside her with my arm around her waist.

I led her forward a few paces out of sight of the ravine, the mere thought of which now turned me sick, and brought her to a plot of soft turf, beneath a tree with low spreading branches. The trance was evidently passing away; her limbs no longer had that unnatural rigidity, her eyelids drooped heavily and her jaw relaxed. A violent trembling seized upon her; she sank down on the turf as if all power of self support had gone out of her. At that moment I fancied I heard a slight crackle among the shrubbery not far off; I looked quickly up, and saw—or thought I saw—a short, ungainly figure obscurely stealing away through the underbrush. Almost immediately he vanished amid the trees, leaving me in doubt whether my eyesight had not after all played me false.

As I turned again to Kate she was sitting up against the trunk of the tree, the diamonds flashing at her throat and ears, and a puzzled, questioning expression on her face.

"What makes you look so strange?" she murmured. "Where is your hat? How did we come here, Tom? I thought"—

She stopped abruptly and rose slowly to her feet. Her eyes were cast down shamefacedly and she bit her lip. She lifted her hand to her throat and felt the diamonds there. Then with an apprehensive, almost a cowering glance, she peered stealthily around through the trees, as though expecting to see something that she dreaded. Finally she turned again appealingly to me, but said nothing.

I thought I partly understood the significance of this dumb show. She was subject to these somnambulistic trances, and was ashamed of them. She knew not, on this occasion, what extravagance she might have committed in the presence of me, her lover. She feared the construction I might put upon it, yet was too timid—or, it might be, too proud—to speak. But her misgiving did me injustice. Shocked and grieved though I was, I loved her more than ever.

"You were faint, my dear, that's all," I said, cheerfully and affectionately. "I brought you under this tree and now you're all right."

She shook her head with a piteous smile. "I know what has been the matter with me, Mr. Gainsborough," she said, with an attempt at reserve and coldness in her tone. "I had hoped I might have parted from you before you knew, but—it was not to be so! It is very good of you to pretend to ignore it, and I thank you—I thank you. Here," she added, nervously unclasping the necklace and removing the earrings, "I have worn these too long. Take them, please."

"Kate, you shall wear them forever!" cried I passionately.

"I must not begin yet, at all events," she returned, more firmly. "Take them, please, or you will make me feel more humiliated than I do now." She put them in my unwilling hands. "And now we'll get our hats and go back to the hotel," she continued, with a smile which was pathetic in its effort to seem indifferent and unconstrained. "Where are they? Ah!"

She had just caught sight of her white hat lying beside the stump on the farther side of the gorge. The suppressed scream and the start indicated that she now for the first time realized by what a perilous path she had come hither. She remained for a moment gazing at the beam with a sort of fascination, then, moving forward to the brink, looked down the sheer precipice to the rocks below.

"I wish I had fallen!" she said, almost below her breath. "or," she added, after a short pause, in a tone still lower but of intense emphasis, "I wish he had!"

"You wish I had?"

"I did not know you were so near," she answered, drawing back from the verge. "No, no—not you! Come, we must walk around this place. Tell me," she said, facing me suddenly, "did you see any one?"

"I think not. I fancied I heard"—

"We must get back to the hotel," she interrupted excitedly; "at least, I must get back. I don't like to be here. I wish you would leave me. I would rather say 'goodby' to you here than there."

"I never mean to say 'goodby' to you at all, Kate. If this is the trouble you hinted at, you overrate it entirely. Why, two people out of every seven are somnambulists. It is as common as to have black hair. Besides, you will outgrow it in a few years; it is only a nervous affection, which any doctor can cure."

"It is not that, you don't understand," she said with a sigh.

"Whatever it is, I'm determined not to lose you. I shall tell your father when I see him that I love you, and that wherever he takes you I shall follow. No one can or shall keep us apart."

The resolution with which I spoke seemed to impress her somewhat. "You can speak to him if you will." But oh! it is no use. It cannot be; you don't understand. Let me go, goodby. No, do not come with me; please do not! I have a reason for asking it. I will see you once more—tomorrow—before we leave. But let me go alone now if you love me."

She went walking quickly away through the wood. I watched her for a few moments and then returned to the grass plot beneath the tree and threw myself down there in a very dissatisfied frame of mind. The sun had set before I returned to the hotel.

(To be Continued.)

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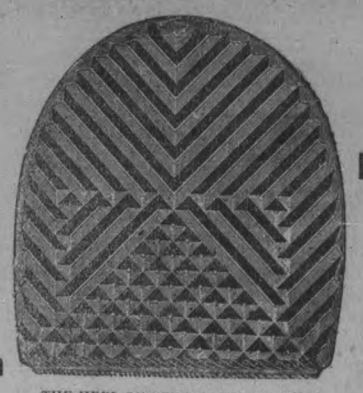

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IMMIGRATION TO CANADA.

The Report of the High Commissioner on the Quota Sent by the United Kingdom.

Sir Charles Talks of Restrictive Causes and Prophesies in His Usual Fashion.

From Our Own Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, April 2.—The annual report of Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner of Canada in London, has been published and presented to Parliament. It is a blue book comprising some 114 pages, and includes the reports of all the principal emigration agents in the United Kingdom. The following are the returns of emigration to Canada for the past year as published by the British Board of Trade:—

NATIONALITIES.	1891.	1890
English	17,913	18,395
Scotch	2,374	2,421
Irish	1,326	1,704
Total of British	21,613	22,520
Foreigners	12,178	9,377
Total	33,791	31,897

These figures are not given as being accurate, but it is said that they are valuable by way of comparison. They include not only the actual emigrants, but steerage passengers from the United States or Canada travelling on business or on pleasure, and returning to their homes. Anyone will readily understand that a large number of people may be included within the last named category. An endeavor is made to put the matter right in the annual returns, in which the immigrants are deducted from the emigrants, and the balance is held to represent the net immigration or emigration, as the case may be. Then again, the ultimate destination of the emigrant or passenger is not taken into account in the preparation of the returns. Supposing for instance, a passenger holds a through ticket to Montreal, to Ottawa, or to Manitoba, by way of New York, the United States, as he lands at New York, is held to be his destination. The same remark applies of course to passengers travelling by way of Canada to the United States.

RESTRICTING EMIGRATION.

"Several causes" says Sir Charles, "have tended to restrict the flow of emigration to Canada. Statements have been made from time to time in the Canadian papers that the farms in the older provinces are heavily mortgaged, without the qualification that the condition of the farmers compares very favorably with that of those of the United States in this respect, and that the farmer in Canada, as a rule, owns his property, and mortgages it with a view to the provision of working capital, and that, if he is able to pay the interest on his capital, and to make a living, and frequently something more, his position is a fairly satisfactory one. Again, reference is often publicly made to a large exodus as taking place to the United States, although this is known to be exaggerated, and that, in fact, any movement from Canada is now largely counterbalanced by a movement in the other direction. Besides, little or no mention is made of the large *bona fide* emigration reported to have taken place from Dakota to Manitoba and the Northwest during the last year. All these sins of commission and omission in conjunction with misleading statements as to the state of trade, as to the dependence of the country upon the United States, and others, tending to belittle Canada in the eyes of the world, are seized upon with avidity by our competitors for emigration and made the most of. It must also be remembered that intending emigrants, or persons contemplating emigration, are naturally of a very timid nature, and that statements of the kind, made with all the authority of an influential press, published broadcast as they are, tend to discourage emigration to the Dominion." This is a convenient way of taking a hit at Sir Richard Cartwright and other Liberals who may have, in their political addresses, referred to the present condition of the Canadian farmers.

THE CANADIAN CENSUS.

Sir Charles Tupper admits the disappointment with which the returns of the census in Canada were received in Britain, as it was expected that the population would exceed five millions. The High Commissioner goes on to say: "What effect this may have upon emigration, I am not prepared at the moment to say. It is certain, however, that much misapprehension prevailed, and perhaps still prevails, upon the subject, and this has been aided and encouraged by certain criticisms of an unfavorable nature, which have appeared in a portion of the Canadian press. Too much importance has been attached, in this country, to the number of Canadians living in the United States, as the circumstances under which the emigration occurred in years gone by, before the great Canadian prairies were made accessible, and before the manufacturing industry of the Dominion reached its present dimensions, are not understood. The movement from the older provinces to the towns, and to the prairies, is also not fully appreciated, and has caused unfavorable comments. I have done everything I could to place the facts of the case, fairly, fully and impartially before those who have consulted me on the subject, and have in many other ways endeavored to give them publicity. The difference in the system of enumeration adopted in 1891, compared with 1881 must have led to the exclusion of a large number of people from the returns last year, who would have been previously included. And I notice the diminution in the size of the average family is held to be responsible for a decrease in one of the provinces alone of over 180,000. The general impression, however, in this country appears to be that the facilities which now exist for the rapid development of the different parts of the Dominion, will cause the next decade to be one of unexampled progress, and that the census returns in 1901 will show a magnificent increase in population.

ENCOURAGING IMMIGRATION.

In regard to encouraging immigration, the high commissioner says that wide publicity was given to the bonuses which the government, in conjunction with the transportation companies, offered to persons settling upon land, no matter to whom it belonged, in Manitoba, the North-West Territories and British Columbia. Forms of application were supplied to all the steamship agents by whom they were to be issued; and the steamship companies, as well as their individual agents, advertised freely that the bonuses were available. It was never expected that any considerable result would accrue from the new system last year, as it was impossible to make it sufficiently widely known, and in many cases the people who had made up their minds to emigrate had done so irrespective of the bonus, and had probably taken their passage before the particulars were published. Advertisements were also inserted in all the leading newspapers of the United Kingdom, advertising the free grants of land and other advantages offered by Canada, and requesting intending emigrants to communicate with the agents of the government, whose names and addresses were given, in order that they might be sure of obtaining the best reliable advice, to suit their particular cases, and of having official pamphlets placed in their hands for perusal.

TENANT FARMERS' DELEGATES.

The reports of the tenant farmers' delegates who visited Canada a couple of seasons ago, were printed and 600,000 copies were distributed among the agricultural classes of the United Kingdom.

PRACTICAL COLONIZATION.

"The interesting experiments," adds the High Commissioner, "now under trial in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, in practical colonization, are being watched with considerable interest. The Crofter settlements are under the supervision of a Colonization Board constituted by the Queen, and it is gratifying to notice that the select committee of the Imperial House of Commons on colonization reported that they considered the experiment to be successful, and recommended its extension, with the view to the emigration of a further number of families. Further evidence of the favorable way in which the scheme is regarded, is found in the fact that the Irish Government has asked that the Board might be reconstructed, so as to include Irish representatives, in order that the necessary machinery might be available for colonization from Ireland, if it should be found necessary in the future to adopt that remedy as a measure of relief in the congested districts in the north, west and south of Ireland. The reconstruction of the Board has taken place, and sooner or later it is probable that some families will be sent to Manitoba and the Northwest to settle upon the land, a sufficient amount of money being advanced to them, on easy terms of repayment, to enable them to start fairly in their new home.

WHEAT.

The value of wheat imported into Britain from Canada for 1891 was $1,432,42, compared with $463,080 for 1890, a large increase, being about three times as great for the past year. The flour imported also shows a slight advance. The egg trade and the cheese trade between Canada and the States are said to be on a very satisfactory basis.

SLABTOWN.

A CALCULATING BOY.

The Remarkable Achievements of a Youthful French Mathematician.

London Telegraph.]

No little sensation was created at the Paris Academy of Sciences by the performances of a mental arithmetician who, in the presence of the assembled members, has made the most elaborate calculations in an incredibly short space of time. The name of this phenomenon is Inaudi. He is of Piedmontese origin, but was naturalized a Frenchman some years ago. Inaudi, who is now 24, is a small man with a head which is wonderfully developed, and it is a noteworthy fact that he was taken by Broca to the Anthropological Society in 1880, being regarded by the eminent savant as a remarkable boy.

He succeeded over and over again in getting through two very complicated calculations at the same time in about half a minute, and the extraordinary rapidity with which he solved various problems evoked repeated applause from the Academicians. In the great majority of cases his answer followed almost immediately upon the question put to him, but when he was confronted by an exceptionally difficult task he asked to be allowed to reflect a moment. In a few seconds he exclaimed, "I am proving it," and then he added: "Gentlemen, here is the result, and it is quite right!"

Inaudi never made a mistake. The Academy of Sciences then and there appointed a committee, which will place itself in direct communication with the mental arithmetician with a view of ascertaining whether his wonderful talents cannot be turned to profitable account. It is thought that his extraordinary gifts may be utilized in astronomical calculations. Inaudi was introduced by M. Darnoux, who reminded his colleagues that in 1840 the geometrician Cauchy had presented to the academy another phenomenon of a similar type in the person of Henri Mondot.

M. Darboux, however, expressed the opinion that Inaudi surpassed Mondot in the skill and rapidity of his performances, for not only was he capable of making in a few moments calculations which would demand a great deal of time, even from an expert in these matters, but he was also able to solve algebraical problems with amazing speed and correctness. The result fully bore out all that M. Darboux had said in favor of his protege, and the fact that Inaudi should have produced such an impression on the Academicians shows that, unlike many so-called "prodigies," he is possessed of genuine and rare talent. The committee is composed not only of geometricians and astronomers, but also of physiologists.

Her Face Her Fortune.

Is commonly said of famous beauties. She who uses with artistic taste Wisdom's Famous Robertine has fortune in the possessing of a complexion to which nothing but the blush of the rose or the freshness of the lily can be compared. This preparation is just what it is claimed to be—the most delightful toilet article and only perfect beautifier known. Read the testimonials from famous artists, celebrated chemists and eminent physicians. D. E. Campbell, agent.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CONGRESSMAN BLAND.

The Father of the Silver Bill That Has Been so Much Discussed.

Representative Bland, who is responsible for the bill providing for the free coinage of silver, at present "hung up" in Congress, respresents the Eleventh District of Missouri. His presence in the House of Representatives at Washington has been continuous since the beginning of the Forty-third Congress. Mr. Bland, who is a Kentuckian by birth, was 20 years old when he removed to Missouri, in 1855. He soon after migrated to California, and thence to the Territory of Utah, settling down at Virginia City, which is now included in Nevada State. While living there he practiced law and interested himself in mining operations. He was elected county treasurer in 1860. In 1865 he returned to Missouri, making his residence at Rolla. He has lived at Lebanon since 1869, where he practices law.

THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.

Persecuted by the Government and Mobbed by the Peasantry.

The Vienna papers published details of the latest persecutions of the Jews in Russia, including those in the governments of Pensa and Saratov, which have already been reported briefly. In the governments named nearly 2,000 families have been reduced to beggary, several persons have been badly wounded and 90 houses entirely destroyed. The persecutions began last October. Thousands of hungry peasants, out of work, marched through the districts, and where they did not get food for the asking they took it. On the 4th inst a band of these vagrants came into the town of Samozansk, and asked help of the mayor and town council. What there was of corn had already been distributed, and they were told to wait until fresh gifts of corn and flour should arrive. But they had learned that at the station there was a train of corn and flour, and reinforced by all the poor of the town, they marched thither. Some of the town council then had the terrible idea of directing the people's attention to the Jews, who, they said, had stored victuals. The excited crowd turned back from the station, went to the market place and began to rob the Jews. A fur store was emptied in five minutes, and before half an hour was over all the shops in the market place had been robbed of everything in them. Then the mob burst into the Jews' lodgings, were, however, they did not find the stores they expected. The Jews had to pay for the disappointment, and women, old men and children were cruelly ill-treated. The police did not appear. In the meantime the mob had robbed some spirit shops, and many had become totally drunk and began to pull the Jews' houses to pieces, swearing they would not leave a single one whole. In an hour and a half they demolished fifty-nine Jewish houses. Later on about one hundred brown loaves were heaped in the street for distribution. Some hungry Jewish women and children began to eat from some of the loaves, and the mob, perceiving this, threw itself upon them and all but killed them. In Pensa very similar scenes happened. Here forty-four houses were demolished, and the attempt was made to blow up the Jewish meeting-house with gunpowder, but only the front part of the building was damaged.

The following incident is related by "Darkest Russia":—

It is needless to repeat that nearly all the remaining Jews of Moscow are under notice of expulsion. No plea for delay is accepted. A Jew had received permission to remain in Moscow until December 14, 1891. He made all the necessary arrangements for leaving, but, to his dismay, his youngest son was seized with a dangerous illness at the commencement of December. The doctors pronounced the case hopeless, but were unable to decide the exact day on which the fatal termination would occur. The officials before whom the cases were brought absolutely refused an extension of the Jew's right to remain in Moscow except in the heartless terms, "The Jew may remain till his son dies." The police were directed to make enquiries daily at the Jew's house. Day by day the anxious father was visited, and the question put to him invariably was, "Is your son not dead yet?"

Professional Husband Killers.

From the time of the Empress Agrippina the world has progressed in many things, but the art of husbandicide, in which the amiable spouse of Claudius was already so proficient, has remained practically stationary. Whether this is to be accounted for by Agrippina having been very much in advance of her times or by the inexorable requirements of the laws of criminal statistics which Mr. Buckle has so elaborately expounded it is difficult to say. Suffice it that husbandicide is what the scientists would call a "constant" phenomenon. Even its methods are unvarying. It might legitimately have been hoped that in this cultured age the employment of professional poisoners by restive wives was no longer possible. This is a mistake, if we are to credit a telegram from Buda-Pesth published this morning. In Hungary it appears that the married state is so little of a success that a demand has arisen for professional poisoners. Several elderly ladies are said to have qualified themselves for this agreeable calling, and three of them are about to take their trial for having assisted 10 peasant women to the weeds of widowhood. This is a very shocking disclosure, and it is to be hoped that it has no basis in fact. Still, it is to be remembered that it is not without precedent, as such ill-omened names as Locusta and Toffania can testify, and if husbandicide itself endures why should its methods not survive?—London Graphic.

THIERS' PROPHECY.

He Believed the Young Kaiser's Folly Would Jeopardize Germany.

Paris Cable to Chicago Tribune.]

A veteran journalist, who had intimate relations with Napoleon III, and afterward with the principal statesmen of the French republic, gave to-day an interesting interview which he had with Thiers soon after he ceased to be President, which is seriously apropos to the present conditions.

"During the Franco-Prussian war," said the journalist, "I was Paris correspondent for an American news agency. I had made the acquaintance of Thiers at Tours while the French Government was there, and had seen him about his pamphlet giving a detailed account of his fruitless journey through Europe for the purpose of inducing certain Governments to intercede and bring about a cessation of hostilities between France and Germany. I had translated this pamphlet and cabled it to New York, and, meeting Thiers on many other occasions during his stay in Tours, found him always ready to impart information to the American press.

"I saw him often while he was President of the republic, but it was after he had retired from that office that the conversation I am about to relate took place. I asked him one day at his residence in the Rue St. George what he thought might be the result of the intrigue of the Imperialists and Royalists. He replied:

"'If the republic lasts fifteen years nothing can ever overthrow it. The constant agitation kept up by the opponents of the republic will be fruitless, all the more now that the Prince Imperial is dead. Prince Napoleon would never be accepted as the ruler of the people. His son, Victor, is a foolish, vain fellow, who has committed the crime the French people cannot forgive of lacking respect for his father. The Comte de Paris is eager to ascend the throne, but he is too fond of money to keep spending it to no purpose, and when he draws tight the purse strings his adherents will fall away.'

"During these remarks the bright eyes of the little man sparkled and he indulged in sarcastic grunts and laughs, but he became very serious and impressive when I asked him what he thought would be the result of the strained relations between France and Germany.

"'If our people have but the sense and strength of character to remain quiet under any and all provocation and give their entire attention to the regeneration of France, the moment France shall have again become strong our opportunity will come and sooner,' he almost shrieked, 'than the most sanguine now dare to expect. The old Emperor cannot live much longer, his son is a doomed man and then, oh then, my friend,' he chuckled, 'we shall see Germany in a bad way. The son of Frederick is vain, imperious, self-sufficient. He will set aside all who stand between him and his personal ambitions; he will cry in all circumstances, "L'etat, c'est moi," and he will bring upon his country ruin. He will avenge France. He will do our work. He will bring upon himself the enmity of Russia. The revolutionists will destroy Berlin and when, divided internally, Germany rushes into war with Russia, France will get back the lost provinces without firing a shot or paying a franc. If you live twenty-five years longer you will realize that I am making a prophecy.'"

Some People

Never take hold of a new thing until forced into it. A great many people would not have a telephone until loss of trade obliged them to. We believe that there are people who will suffer with colds, rheumatism, grippe, etc., rather than buy Rigby clothing because they are a new thing and they have jogged along without them so long. Don't jeopardize your health but provide yourself with Rigby Garments at once.

Get prices from Victoria Lithograph Company for lithograph work before placing your orders.

TO DEPOSITORS

The British Columbia Land & Investment Agency, Ld.

(SUCCESSORS TO ALLSOP & MASON.)

In view of the low rate of interest given by the Dominion Savings Bank Department, and the restrictions imposed as to the amount to be deposited, this Company is now prepared to receive money on deposit, in large or small amounts, at interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and on favorable terms as to notice, etc.

The offices of the Company have been removed to 40 Government street, the premises lately occupied by the Telegraph Company.

Dec. 30.

P. & M. REAL ESTATE LIST.

FOR SALE.

$1300—Six-roomed house, Superior street, James Bay.
$2200—Seven-roomed house, Labouchere avenue.
$1600—Five-roomed house, Vancouver street.
$1050—Four-roomed cottage near Oak Bay avenue.
$475—One large lot, Frances avenue.
$850—One lot on St. Charles street.
$350—One lot on Oak Bay avenue, on easy terms.
$300—One lot on Tennyson road (41x203 ft.)
$750—Half lot on Michigan street.

ACREAGE.

We have some choice acreage situate close to town, suitable for residential property and gardening purposes, ranging from $200 to $300 an acre, on easy terms.

HOUSES TO LET.

In all parts of the city, from $12 to $18 a month.

TO BREWERS:

We have a brewery with residence adjoining same, to lease for a term of years, at a low rental, and centrally located.

BARCLAY, B.C.

Full particulars at our office. It will pay you to look into the Company's proposition, and secure a lot or two before the next rise in prices.

Prices to-day, $165 and $115 a lot. Terms: cash, balance on time.

PAGE & MacGREGOR

18—Trounce Avenue—18

NOTARIES PUBLIC. CONVEYANCERS.

TURNED THE HOSE ON HIM.

The Cowboy Preacher Proved Nervy and Stood His Ground.

Jacksonville Special to Savannah News.]

For several weeks the 19-year old cow-boy preacher has conducted revival meetings on the streets of Jacksonville. Several complaints of adjacent property owners have been filed with the authorities, but the cow-boy still held on.

This afternoon, as he was preaching at the foot of Main street, accompanied by his wife, a pretty little woman, two white evangelists and a negro soloist, a fire engine came out down to the slip for practice. It became whispered in the crowd that the firemen had been ordered to drench the cowboy if he persisted in holding the field. The cowboy watched the engine steam up, and, anticipating that it was the intention to drive him away, announced that it would take all the water in Jacksonville to do it.

The crowd was eager to see who would yield. Soon a full stream flew in the air and fell on the throng, which scattered—all except the cowboy and his corps. These stayed and sang, "Washed in the Blood of the Lamb." Little Mrs. Cowboy's voice rose up above all the others in a half wail. The feeling in it, manifesting suppressed sobs, awoke the sympathy of the crowd, who rained down quarters and halves on the nervy cowboy until he had quite a pile of silver. In an hour the firemen relinquished the field.

MYRRH AND FRANKINCENSE.

"One frequently hears of Frankincense and Myrrh," said a botanist to a newspaper reporter, "but few people know what they are. Both of them are gum resins obtained from trees in Arabia and South-Western Asia. Frankincense in China has always been considered a remedy for leprosy, and myrrh taken medicinally is believed to act upon the appetite and digestion."

The majority of people have little to do with either myrrh or frankincense in the ordinary walks of life. They may possess medicinal qualities of value in disease, but up to the present time very little is heard of them. Our people however, have a knowledge of one of the most important agents of modern times—Harvard Bronchial Syrup—a remedy more precious to sufferers from colds, coughs, croup, irritation and inflammation of the throat, than are caravans of frankincense and myrrh.

The ordinary every-day cold and sore throat requires a remedy prompt in action, safe and reliable; this is found only in that wonderful mixture that our people call "Harvard Bronchial Syrup." It cures every time; no complaints are ever made of failures when it is used. Physicians, clergymen, lawyers and business men strongly recommend it.

We say with confidence to all, provide a bottle for this treacherous and changeful weather. Use it at once if affected in the slightest degree with cough and sore throat, and you will escape serious consequences.

Skill Brought to Perfection.

Prof. Dorenwend of Toronto, the greatest Hair Goods Artist on this continent, is now visiting Manitoba, N. W. T., and British Columbia, with his immense stock of fine Hair Goods Coverings for either ladies or gents in Wigs, Toupees, Switches, Bangs; Curly, Wavy and Plain Fronts, etc. See his advertisement in this paper, also large posters and hangers for dates, days and places where he is stopping. Don't miss this chance; go and see how natural and attractive looking you can be made, and baldness, plain and thin hair will be with you a thing of the past. In Victoria he will be at the Driard house for one week, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, April 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23.

Thirty Dollars.

Campbell's $30 suits can't last forever, as he has not enough cloth to hold out until every person that wants one is supplied. They are selling fast and giving great satisfaction. Call at No. 88 Government street and investigate.

Ecru lace curtains in great variety at D. Spencer's.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF MILK

Why pay such extravagant prices for Milk and Cream, when by diluting

HIGHLAND BRAND EVAPORATED CREAM

you can obtain a much more delicious article for use on the table or in the kitchen for less money. It has no equal as an

INFANTS' FOOD.

Ask your grocer for it.

"THE GLOBE"

Oyster and Chop House

42 YATES ST., VICTORIA.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

VINCENT & HOLBROOK, Proprietors.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED up to noon Saturday, 16th instant, for the erection of two frame residences facing Quadra street, for Mrs. F. Sehl.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JNO. TEAGUE, Architect.

ap6

Burdock Blood Bitters

CURES DYSPEPSIA

By acting upon the liver, stomach and bowels and purifying the blood, it removes every particle of the foul, impure or morbid matters which obstruct the proper working of the digestive organs and cause dyspepsia. This explains why B.B.B. succeeds in curing even the most obstinate cases.

Burdock Blood Bitters

CURES CONSTIPATION

By regulating the bowels and removing all foul accumulations, it promptly and permanently cures this disease no matter of how long standing the case may be. B.B.B. acts in a natural, thorough and pleasant manner, never causing nausea or griping.

Burdock Blood Bitters

CURES BILIOUSNESS

By regulating and toning the liver and removing excess of bile, this distressing disease, which is the frequent cause of sick headache, dizziness, etc., is cured without fail. No remedy has ever performed so many permanent cures in the same space of time as has B.B.B.

Burdock Blood Bitters

CURES SCROFULA.

This scourge of humanity arises chiefly from bad blood, for which B.B.B. has proved itself the most successful remedy of modern times. It completely frees the blood of every impurity, from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore. Pimples, blotches, boils, rashes, eruptions, sores, etc., vanish at once before the wonderful purifying powers of B.B.B.